THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and foreign Literature, Science, and the fine Arts.

No. 1267.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

PRICE POURPENCE Stamped Edition, 54

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Parts, or at the Publishing Office, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 1870, or 11. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

size English History, articles weeks, commencing February 23, The Court will last fourtiern weeks, commencing February 23, and the state of the stat

COLLEGE, LONDON.—CLASS OF NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—CLASS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SCIENCES.—PROFESSOR, EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq. M.D. F.E.S. F.L.S. The remains portions of the Courses in this class, for the present Session, are specially designed to assist Students who may be preparing for the Matricular on the Language of the Property of the Matricular on T.E.S. LANGUAGE OF THE STATE OF T

MILLIAM FARKER, 1.1.B., Secretary

MUNDEL SOCIETY — ELGIN MARBLES.

—CASTS from Mr. Cheverton's reduction of the THESEUS
to which a Prize Medal was swarded at the Great Exhibition
any he obtained on asplication to Mr. Mackay, at Messrs, P. & D.
Coinselin of the Cheverton of the Chevrology of

o'diode.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.— A GENTLEMAN,
Commerly pupil of Liento, who for the last two years has conducted the Theoretical and Fractical Chemical Classes in a first
pic School, offers his services, at moderact Errans, to thesis of
Schools and Families desirous of having this Selence taught in
Schools and Families Address W. w., Mr. Leighton's, Grocer,
Service Hillments. Address W. w., Mr. Leighton's, Grocer,

DRAWING CLASS.—A LADY, an Artist, residing in Hammersmith, is desirous of receiving a few young LADIES as PUPILS in DRAWING generally, and in Painting in Oil and Water Coloura. The Lessons would be given the rown house twice weekly,—the Terms being sit as for each quarter. References given if required. Address to E. A., 10, Cornwillroad, Hammersmith.

As GOVERNESSES.—Two Young Ladies, the Daughters of a Professional Gentleman,—the one education in Paris and London, and competent to beach Languages and Accomplishments without the aid of Masters; the other models in London, and qualified for Junior Puells. Both have presented the maching. Address to K. C. P., Mr. Batter, 7, Strade,

MATRICULATION COURSE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—During the Half-year just commenced, the Pupils of one of the Classes in DENMARK HILL RAMMAR SOHOOL, near London (under the direction of Mr. PLEFUHER and Mr. C. P. MASON, R.A., Fellow of University Gilge, London, will pursue a Course of Study arranged with a view to the next Matriculation Examination at the University in the con. A convenient opportunity for thorough preparation in the Course of Study arranged with a place becoming Candidates.

DEI VADIGUE QUANDIALES.

DEIVATE TUITION.—A Married CLERGY—MAN, Graduate in Honours, M.A. Ozon, receives a FEW PUPILS to EDUCATE for the Universities, or to Frepare for Idely Orders. His house is large and commodious, beautifully frusted, standing on its own grounds, twelve miles from London. In University of the Commodities of the Co

BRITA ASSOCIATION, SOURMAND FOR STREET, STRAIG.

BRITATE EDUCATION at GENEVA,
SWITZERLAND.—M. DEMPWOLFF, a Hanoverian, and
serving of the University of Guttingen, since, long a resident at
General as Professor of the German Language and Literature, is
discounted by the straight of the Samily THREE or FOUR TOUNG
GENTLE FOR THE STRAIGHT OF THE STRAIG

PORTABLE BAROMETER. - MESSRS. W. HARRIS & SON, So, Hith Holborn corner of Brownlow-titeth, Opticians, Mathematical Linstrument Makers, &c., invite about no their NEW PATENT COMPENSATING PORT-MARDOMETER, the accuracy, sensitiveness, and small the of Mathematical Compensation of the Social day of the Compensation of the Compensation of the saken or turned upsite down, and is sufficiently small for the least-pocket.

THE PSEUDOSCOPE.—This new Instrument of Professor Wheatstone's, which produces such novel and administrates the theory of the "conversion of relief," in now, by permission, constructed by WATKINS & HILL, and is ready for making the theory of the "conversion of relief," in now, by permission, constructed by WATKINS & HILL, and is ready for making the professor with the professor was also as the professor with the professor was also constructed in the different forms of Tofessor was the statement of the professor was the professor wheelstone's Stereoscopes, several new kinds of which will be ready shortly.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPE
PORTRAITS, 107, Regent-street, Quadrant—Mr. CLAUDET
begs to submit for inspection these wonderful and beautiful productions, which have excited the admiration of Her Hajeety and
Royal Institution. The principles of this curious application
to photography of Frod (Wheatstone's splendid discovery on
binocular vision have been clucidated in the Mustrated Landon
News of the Sith January. No words can convey an idea of the
marvelious effect of these portraits; when examined with the
stereoscope, they are no longer flat pictures, but they appear solid
and real tanglibe models, and when coloured they are a polar
proved Sierencopers can be had at Mr. Claudets Photographic
Establishment, 107, Regent-street, Quadrant, near Vigo-street.

MERICAN DAGUERREOTYPE INSTI-A TUTION as, WEST STRAND (Lowther Areads)—Ar.
MAYALL repetually 18 to ETRAND (Lowther Areads)—Ar.
MAYALL repetually 18 to Ended of Fortraits of Eminent Men, Illustrations of Fine Art, &c. Stereoscopie and every other kind of Portrait taken as usual. Observe at the door, and at Argie-place, Regent-street, the Large Views of the late Exhibition and the Panorama of Niagara.
N.B. The name MAYALL over the door, and no connexion with any other house in London.

STUDENTS in GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, a UDENIAS in GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY or CONCHOLOGY can be supplied with an extensive assort at of Specimens to illustrate these interesting branches o ence, or with Elementary Collections, carefully arranged an eribed, at Two. Five. Ten, Twenty to One Hundred Guines by J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 143, Strand

London.

Mr. TENNANT has Geological Maps, Hammers, Casts of scarce Fomils: also Geological Models in wood, invented by T. Sepwith, Esg. F.R.S., to illustrate the Nature of Stratification. Faults, Veins, &c. from 2t. to 5t. each, accompanied with letter-press description. The latter can be had separate, prioz iz &c.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

—The FIRST CONVERSAZIONE of this Society will be held in the Great Room, FREEMASONS TAVEIN, Great Queen-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENINO, the 11th inst, as Half-past Seven. The LECTUIR, by JOSEPH MAZZINI, as Egiste ancied. Blocked of Admission—for Members, in. 6d.; for the Society's Offices, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Fublications of the Society, on Sale, are—"the Monthly Record, id.; Tract on 'Non-Intervention,' id.; 'Terrorism in Rome,' 3d.; and Quar published' 'The Sicilian Revolution,' 2d.

To be had of Messrs, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; C. Glipin, Bishopsgate-street; and all Bookellers; also at the Society's Offices.

PHONASCETICS. — Impediments in Speech effectually removed, and the Voice Restored, by a Gentleman who has for many years made the sciences of Elecution his peculiar study. Satisfactory testimonials of the success of his eystem from Ciergymen, Medical Men, and Members of the Universities of the Control of

ETRUSCAN VASES AND MAUSOLEUM EXHIBITED by BATTAM & SON.—APSLEY PELLATT 6.0. have great pleasure in announcing their purchase of this choice Collection, which is now removed to their SHOW BOOMS, 69. BAKER-STREET, Portman-square

M. R. THOMAS GILKS, DRAUGHTSMAN and PORTRAIT ENGRAVER ON WOOD, begs respectfully to announce that he continues to execute all orders entrusted to him with promptness, and a due regard to moderateness in charges. T. G. with confidence offers his services to Printers, Publishers, &c. and begs to inform them that Specimens of every variety of work may be seen at his Offices, 170, Picel-street, London.

may be seen at his Offices, 170, Fieet-street, London.

LOGELECTION—Ancient and Modern, ON SALE at reduced the collection—Ancient and Modern, ON SALE at reduced the collection of Sir Mark Street, and the collection of Sir Mark S

BRITISH SHELLS and FOSSILS.—R. DAMON, Bartison of Lello and FUSSILS.—It. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, has directed his attention to the above branch of CONGHOLOGY, and favoured by the prolition asture of the Dorsethilire and neighbouring coasts, is enabled to offer carrier of the constant of the control of the constant of the const

400 ditto

R. D. has always for Sale a large COLLECTION of the FOSSILS from LYME REGIS and other parts of Dorset, including
Saurians, Fish, Pentaerinite, Ophiura, &c. &c.
Improved Dredges for Collecting Shella—Labels for British Shella.

W. M. STODART & SON, 1, Golden-square, (in consequence of the retirement of one of the Partners,) beg to offer their manufactured STOCK of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIALOF ORTES at very reduced Prices.

LING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MATRIOULATION COURSE for the UNIVERSITY of LONOULATION COURSE for the UNIVERSITY OF COURSE for t

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, with the Author's latest Notes, as well as several of the principal Poems themselves, being all Copyright, Printers and Publishers are hereby CAUTIONED against violating the said Copyright; and the Public are warned, that no Work published under the title of "THE PUETICAL WORKS of SIR WALTER SCOTT' is complete, unless it is published by ROBT. CADELL, or ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library Committee of the Liverpool Town Council are prepared to REUELYS TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the first The Principles of the Library in Dukestreet. The Tenders must be easiled, and addressed, "To the Chairman of the Library Committee of the Town Council, Town Hall, Liverpool," and sent in not later than the lat of March next.

CHURTON'S BRITISH AND FOREIGN
PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY removed from
Holles-street to 15, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

DULU'S NEW PLAN for READING and ROOK SOCIETIES throughout the Kingdom, which is now ready, provides an unlimited supply of Standard Works, all the New Books, and the right of Members to purchase any work desired, as soon as the first demand has subsided, at one-half the published price.

Delivered gratis, and sent post free to order, inclosing two stamps, addressed to Messrs Bull & Co., Librarians, 19, Hollessirect, Cavendish-equire.

A LL THE NEW BOOKS of the PRESENT ALL SEASON can be obtained by Subscriberra & MARSHALL'S LIBRABY, and the supplies changed weekly, free of expense, within four miles of the Library, on the following Terms:—Four Volumes at one time, Two Guineas; or Eight Volumes at one time, Two Guineas; or Eight Volumes at one time, Two Guineas; at particulars apply to WM. MARMALL, R. Edgeware-road.

MARRIALL, 31, Edgeware-road.

JIBRARY for the NOBILITY and GENTRY,
Conduit-street, Hanover-square.—At this extensive and valuable Library, from which the Nobility and Gentry in town and country are supplied, all the NEW WORKS may be obtained for PERUSAL on publication, with the choice of upwards of One Hundred Thousand of the most interesting works in the English, French, Italian, and German Languages. The whole reserved exclusively for the use of the Subscribers.

Terms post free, on application to Meastr. SALYBERS & OTLEY, Public Library, Conduit-Press, Hanover-square.

Mr. LODGE'S PEERAGE for 1852 is now ready, corrected by the Nobility, under the patronage of Her Majesty.

42, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET.

42, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above LIBRARY, lately conducted by Mr. R. H. CUMPS (and formerly belonging to Mr. Salfford, Mr. R. H. CUMPS (and formerly belonging to Mr. Salfford, Nr. R. H. CUMPS) (and formerly belonging to Mr. Salfford, Nr. R. H. CUMPS) (All Companies of adding to his own extensive Library; and being anxious to afford every accommodation to Mr. Cuming's Subscribers, T. Oznisa will continue to supply them with Books until the expiration of their respective Subscriptions, without adds until the expiration of their respective Subscriptions, without adds until the expiration of their respective Subscriptions, without adds until the expiration of their respective Subscriptions, without adds until the spring to the source of the Library he has purchased, and trusts that the increased accommodation afforded by the acquisition of so large a number of duplicate copies of the destination of the subscription and support, particularly in the supply of New Works which has so characterized his Library already, will be continued on the same Economical Terms of Subscription as before.

Economical Terms of Subscription as before.

NOTICE.—THE COMPLETE OFFICIAL
DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of
the GREAT EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of all NATIONS.
—The Contractors request that all Purchasers of this Work in
Parts, as originally published, will complete their Sets, as the Sale
of the Separate Parts will be discontinued after the lat of July,
when it will be add only in Sets of the Three Volume.
Parts I, and II, price los each, and III, IT, and V. les each; or in
Three handles price Inc. and III, IT, and V. les each; or in
Three handles price IB ROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers.

Official Catalogue Complete Temperature New Bridgestrast, Illack.

Official Catalogue Office, Tudor-street, New Bridge-street, Black-friars, and of all Booksellera.

Now ready, price la or free by post, la 6d.

CATALOGUE of the NEW BOOKS and A CATALOGUE of the NEW BOURS and From Beat's Literary Advertiser, and arranged alphabetically with their sizes, prices, and published mane. Literary and Ecclesistical Guesties, and all 4to, periodicals. London: T. Hodgeno, Bent's Literary Advertiser Office, Aidine Chambers, Paternoster-

The LONDON CATALOGUE of BOOKS published in Great Britain from 1816 to 1831, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names, in one large volume 8vo. price 38s. bound in cloth lettered.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS. — The Printers of a Newspaper published in the middle of the week, can arrange to print a Friday or Saturday's journal on very low and advantageous terms. Address X. X., 19 a., Gough-square.

ety

'52

vith ORIGI-

in

ruc-Rowing,

ADS.

IONexplain-

and RN, Land

ed for

AR NS.

TEM: ERIES

LLEC-TUNE.

APERS. n the Prist

ounty; and Agents: for

MEETING of PARLIAMENT — NEWS-PAPERS.—All the London Newspapers regularly supplied in Town and Country. Advertisements and Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, inserted in all the Newspapers of the United Kingdom. A List of London Newspapers for 1853, with their Politics, Days of Publication, Ac, sent Gazaris on application.—W. Da W50N & SONS, Abchurch-yard, and 74, Cannonstreet, City, London. (Established 1893).

Gratis and post free to any part of the World.

CHEAP and good MEDICAL and other BOOKS.

-BROWN'S BYAMPED REGISTER of BOOKS (marked as greatly reduced prices), on Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Fharmacy, Ohomistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, agriculture, Surgery, Anatomy, Fharmacy, Ohomistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Gratisty, State of the William of the Willia

DRIVATE ASYLUM for the INSANE. PRIVATE ASILUM for the INSANE.—
FAIRFORD RETREAT, FAIRFORD, near Circucester, Gloucesterning.—The above Establishment receives both Malle and FEMALE PATIENTS, on moderate terms, according to the accommodation required.—For particulars, apply to MESSIR. ILES, the Proprietors, Fairford.

GREAT LONDON DRAINAGE COMPANY, of for the Construction of Tunnel Sewers; and for so and converting the contents of the Metropolitan Sewers Guano. An Act of Incorporation has been applied for and proceeded with during the present Session. Prespectuses i had as 50, Throgmorton-street and 17, Fludyer-street.

L E O N A R D & P E I R C E,
BOOK TRADE SALE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, U.S.
The Boston Book Trade Sales take place semi-annually in June
and November, Consignments to which, and to the regular Weekly
Sales of Books or Literary Property, Engravings, Paintings, &c.
are respectively solicited.

Bales by Auction.

Rare and Interesting Books, from the Library of a Nobleman.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, Bb, Plocadilly, on THURSDAY, Pebruary 18, and two following days, a SELECTION from the LIBRARY of a NOBLEMAN, including Coverdale's Bible, first edition, 1550, excessively rare—other curious and rare editions of the Holy Sections and rare editions of the Holy Sections and Collier's Ecclesiastical Mistory, a vols.—Poll Synopsis, 5 vols.—Stillingfiest's Works 6 vols. rare—Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials and Lives, original edition, 3 vols.—Anderson's Royal Genealogies—Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, best edition, very scarce—Dugdale's Baronage, 8 vols. in 1, fine copy, and others of Hearne's Works.—Monties Historians and other corticular the Control of the Key. H. Stubbs, Stephen Montagu, &c.

Catalogues will be sent on application; if in the Country, on receipt of six stamps. nd Interesting Books, from the Library of a Nobles

Important Sale.—The Goodwill, Stock, Copyrights, &c. of Law Books of Mezers. WM. BENNING & CO.

Books of Messers. WM. BERNING & CO.

W IIII. be absolutely SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, now Leve, by MR. HODGSON, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill, London, on WEDNISDAY, March 3, at 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE LITERARY PROPERTY. The ERTIRE STOOK, COPYRIGHTS, and GOOD-WILL of the BUSINESS of MESSIRS. WM. BENNING & CO. (formerly Mr. Butterworths), Law Publishers, No. 43, Fleet-treet, period of three-quarters of a century, and is the most extensive Establishment in that Branch of Trade; including the Copyrights and Stock of the Law Reports of Adolphus & Ellis, Beavan, Bingham, Mylne & Keen, Mylne & Graig, Craig & Phillips, Phillips, MacNaghtes & Gordon, Curtels, Robertson, Sessiona Cases, Haggard, Keen, Manning & Granger, Saunders, &c. &c.—Treatises and Books of Fractice, vis., Harrison's Digest-Russell on Crimes and Books of Fractice, vis., Harrison's Digest-Russell on Crimes Law of Executions—Wollrysh Ways Park's Law of Insurance, by Hildyard - Roseco's Nisi Prius-Chitty's Equity Index-Smith's Mercantile Law - Ston's Decreas-Dwarris on Index-Russell's Mercantile Law - Ston's Decreas-Dwarris on Control Courts - Monro's Acta Cancellaris—Phillips. Attachen of County Courts - Monro's Acta Cancellaris—Phillips.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

This day, 8 vols eve. cloth, 36a.

THE HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE, from the ACCESSION of JAMES the FIRST.

To which is prefixed, a Review of the Progress of England from the Saxon Period to the Last Sear of the Reign of Queen Elizabeh, 1688. By John Makdenkoon, Mr.

II. THE POEMS and DRAMAS of JOHN containing.

containing—
DESTINY.
THE DELUGE.
DRAMA OF A LIFE.
VISIONS OF THE ANCIENT

"Mr. Reace has taken themes which task to the utmost the vision and faculty divine. His powers are developed more strikingly in each successive effort. 'Isly' shounds in dignity of thought. Its pictures, never devoid of grace, at times reach sublimity.'—Affectseem.

HOW to MAKE HOME UNHEALTHY.

AN EXAMINATION of the OFFICIAL
REPLY of the NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT. By the
Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. for the University of
Oxford.

John Murray, Albemarle-street

Murrap's Reading for the Rail:

OR CHEAP BOOKS IN LANGE READABLE TYPE, containing Works of Sound Information and Innocent Americans, suited for all Clusses of Readers—for vorious talks,—and for old and goons of both sexes. To appear at Short Intervals, varying in size and price.

Works already published :

ESSAYS FROM 'THE TIMES;' being a Selection from the Literary Papers which have appeared in that Journal. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

THE CHACE, - THE TURF, - and THE ROAD. Reprinted from the 'QUARTERLY REVIEW.' Woodcuts.

THE FORTY-FIVE; or a Narrative of the seellion in Scotland in 1745. By LORD MAHON. Post 8vo.

DR. LAYARD'S NARRATIVE OF HIS RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH. Arrenged by Humely, for Popular Use. Woodquta. Post Syc. 5a.

THE FABLES OF ÆSOP. A New Version.
By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. With 100 Woodents. Post

MUSIC AND DRESS. Two Essays. By a

THE LIFE OF THEODORE HOOK. From

DEEDS OF NAVAL DARING; or,

BEES AND FLOWERS. Two Essays. From

"The mixed character of the series is a good feature; price, size, subject, all are suited to the various exigencies of grave, gay, lively, and sereer; the notion is good, and carried out with vigour and discermment. May we suggest a sprinkling of poetry in the series? Tastes vary; but to ourselves, a volume of poems, which permits or requires the eye to be frequently withdrawn from the page, and which suggests mental picture drawing, and consequently compels but little of mechanical effort, is the Reading for the Rail."

John Murray, Albemarle-street

THE

LITERARY TIMES.

An Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Political Review.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Besides Reviews of Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Political ains brief Notices of Works Literature, THE LITERARY Trues contains brief Notion Miscellaneous Subjects, Music, the Fine Arts, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT TERMS:-Ten Lines, 50.; and 6d for every line

REPLY TO STRAUSS' LIFE OF JESUS.

THE

LITERARY TIMES.

An Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Political Review,

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, PRICE TWOPENCE,

(TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY)

Contains the Commencement of a Series of Papers in Reply to the above Work. To be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News

NOTICE.

TO GENTLEMEN ABOUT TO PUBLISH.

HOPE & CO., 16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, undertake the PHINTING and PUBLISHING of BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SERMONS, &c. The Works are printed in the first style, greatly under the usual charges; while in the Publishing Department every endeavour is made to promote an exten

Hope & Co. Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough-street.

INTERESTING PRESENT.

ZOOLO GICAL RECREATIONS,
By W. J. BRODERIP, Esq. F.R.S.
"No work in our language is better calculated than the 'Ecological Recreation and an annual History." Quarterly Market a waken a love for Natural History." Quarterly Market.

Colburn & Co. Publishers, 13, Great Mariborough-street.

AT EVERY LIBRARY, in S vols. WITH PORTRAIT PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF

MISS ALICE RIVERS WRITTEN BY HERSELF.

ed to all Young Ladies who are in haste to be Married. A chase of idle hopes and fears, Begun in folly, closed in tears, Bygon,

2. HORACE GRANTHAM; or, the Neglected m. By CAPTAIN HORROCKS.

8. THE DEATH-FLAG ; or, the Irish But-

W. Shoberl, Publisher, 20, Great Marlborough-street

One portable volume, crown 5vo. price 16z, in an elegant cover, or 21z, beautifully bound, marbled calf extra, cili isave.
THE LANSDOWNE SHAKESPEARE. THE LANSHOW NE SHAKESPEARE.

volume perfectly unique; having the whole of the samesis
the speakers, stage directions, and marginal lines for the first its
trabfeated. It has been produced expressly to be a gentlemant
hand-book at home or abroad, and to take its position as "demost channing intellectual gift-book for-persons of all ages evepublished." Its movelty and beauty are causing it to becomes
howelf the leaving or prize book at Elson and either public schools.

London: William White, Pall-mall; and all Bookseller, N.B. Por facility in reciting this Edition stands pre-emining above all others.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. Svo. cloth, gilt, price One Guines, with Portrait, now first collected, and translated in

In a few days will be published, in Z vols. Sov. cloth, git, price thee Guines, with Portrait, now first collected, and translated in Scomplete form.

THE FOLITICAL WORKS of PRINCE LOUIS ASSETTING THE FOLITICAL WORKS of PRINCE ASSETTING THE PRINCE THE STATE OF THE

Office of the National Illustrated Library, M7, Strand.

In 1 vol. 2nd Edition, price 12s.

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "Marvellous, indeed, as the scenes to which we are introduced.... No romance whateve has yet been constructed from materials of deeper interest."

Blackwood's Edinburgh Maguing.

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "The author has struck the richest mine, in powerful narrative yet unexplored, and has treated it most skilfully."—Tuil's Magazine.

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "We know of no one, young or old, financier, politician, or lover of history, who will not peruse its narrative to a close."—Eclectic Review.

Prancis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "Very ably supplies a chapter on the monetary history of this country which few persons were better qualified to supply than Mr. Francis."—Bunkers Ma.

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "The chapter on lotterist is remarkably interesting. The terrible will, the corruptions the return the speciality described. The terrible will, the political but truly described. The terrible will the described but truly described. The terrible will describe moralizing. "Morating Ohronical and the moralizing."—Morating Ohronical.

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "The production is no may incomparably amount and entertaining, but of no mean instructiveness beside. But its fuscination is its principal ensure testicic." Morning Post.

Francis's Chronicles and Charactess of the Btock Exchange. "We can only refer silv believing reader in the vitue of the good old time, to Mr. Francis instructive pages. We have received great pleasure from the permai of the book. "Geomomics."

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange. "There is no wert that can vie with this in interest. We advise every man in England to sit down at once to this meet extraordinary of indiceies."

Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Enchange. "We were so attracted, so excited, that on our first sixting down to this book we make you can be supported until we shad permed its pages; at the neither than the support of the support

Francis's History of the Bank of England, its Times and Traditions. ad Idition. 2 vols. 11. 1s.

ES

A)

EF

"Such a book could not full to be valuable if the materials were managed by a man of ordinary heat, and dexterity; but the one managed by a man of ordinary heat, and dexterity; but the one of the country of the count

Nov ready, by the same Author, in 2 vote 11 42
A History of the English Rallway:
B Social Relations and Revelations.

London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

,'52

DRINCIPLES of MODERN GEOMETRY, with numerous Applications to Plane and Scherical Figures; and an ppendix, containing Questions for Exercise: intended the first buse of Junior Students. By JOHN MULCAHY, Dublin: Hodges & Smith, Grantonstreek, Blocksellers to the University. Londong the Control of the Control

NEW WORK ON JEWISH ANTIQUITIES.

HANDBOOK of HEBREW ANTIQUI-A HAMPHOUR OF HEBREW ANTIQUIBer. HENRY, EROWNE, M.A., Pre-bendary of Chiebester.
(Forming one of the Series of HANDBOOKS edited by the Rev.
TK. ARNOLD, M.A.)
This Work describes a manners and customs of the ancient
leberus schole. The manners and customs of the ancient
leberus schole with the schole of the schole of the leberus schole of the schole of the leberus schole of the schole of the leberus schole of the

ople Israel.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place;
Rivingtons hab, edited by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD,
I. HANDBOOK of GRECIAN MYTHO-

2. The ATHENIAN STAGE; a Handbook for the Classical Student. 4s.

MRS. VIDAL'S TALES FOR EMIGRANTS.
In 18mo. price 5a (with an additional Tale), the Fourth Edition of TALES FOR THE BUSH. (Originally published in Australia.)

lished in Australia.

Rivingtons, St. Ruil & Churchyard, and Waterlooplace;

O'whom amy be had, by the same Authoress.

I. CABRAMATTA and WOODLEIGH

FARM. 64.6d. 2. WINTERTON: a Tale. 3s. 6d.

This day was published, by Messrs, Simpkin & Co. Stationers'court, London, price 6st, the Third Edition of
THE STEPPING-STONE to the FRENCH
LANGUAGE.
Ountessis: French and English Spelling Reading Lessons, in
which the Verbs are introduced—Fables and Easy Dialogues.
"All for stapence."—Althereum.

**NOX ON MAN.

In small 8vo.cloth, price 10s. ed.

THE RACES of MEN. By Robert Knox,

M.D. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings.

"There is an impressive vigour in his style that cachains the attention. The work contains bold and original specialisations."

Tot's Magnesias.

London: Henry Renshaw, 338, Strad.

PAXTON'S FLOWER GARDEN.

This day is published, price 14.13s. elegantly bound in cloth,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

PAXTON'S FLOWER CARDEN.

By DR. LINDLEY and SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.

Illustrated with 36 beautifully Coloured large Plates, and 230 fine Engravings on Wood.

The First Volume, price 11. 13s. bound in cloth, may still be had.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,

SCHOOL BOOK ADVERTISEMENTS.

For these the most direct and useful publicity is afforded by the

FAMILY TUTOR,

which circulates

ABOVE 25,000 COPIES

per Number among Parents in the Middle and Upper Classes of Society, whose Children are educated at home. Published on the 1st and 15th of each Month by Houlston & Stoneman. For terms of insertion apply to Maxwell & Co., 31, Nichelas-lane, Lombard-street, London

This day is published,

A SECOND EDITION OF THE LIFE OF

JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES, AND OF THE WAR OF SUCCESSION.

By ARCHIBALD ALISON, L.L.D.,

In T vols 8vo. with Portnairs and Maps, uniform with the Library Edition of Alison's 'History of Europe,' 11. 10s.

In this Edition the Author has endeavoured to convert the Military Sketch, which alone was attempted in the first, into a more complete History. No pains have been spared in consulting the best authorities on the subject, both in Great Britain and on the Continent; and an account is introduced, not only of the domestic events of the period, but of the Campaigns in Germany, Italy, and Spain, by Prince Eugene, the Date of Berwick, and Lord Peterborough, bearing on Marlborough's career.

By the same Author,

I.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Battle of Waterlo

The SEVENTH EDITION, in 20 vols. crown 8vo. with a Copious Index, price 6l.

LIBRARY EDITION, elegantly printed, in 14 vols. demy 8vo., embellished with Portraits, 10t. 10s.

ESSAYS, POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS. 3 vols. 8vo. uniform with the Library Edition of the 'History of Europe,' 21. 5s.

ATLAS TO ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, constructed, under the direction of Mr. Alison, by A. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. F.G.S.; comprising 109 Maps of Countries, Battles, Sieges, &c. &c. In erown 4to. for the crown 8vo. Edition, 2l. 12l. 6d. In demy 4to. for the Library Edition and other Editions in demy 8vo., 3l. 3l.

EPITOME OF ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. Fourth Edition, bound, price 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

A L F R E D T H E G R E A T

AND HIS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Edited, with an introduction and Note.

By THOMAS WIGHT, Eag, F.S.A., 48.

Author of England under these of Hanorer, "Narratives of Richard Beatler, New Burlington-street, (Fublisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

READY AT EVERY LIBRARY.

THE NEW NOVELS.

SPIRITUAL ALCHEMY. 2 vols.

SOLWAN; or, WATERS of COM-

JOHN DRAYTON. Second Edition.

IV.

THE CONVENT and the HAREM. By the COUNTESS PISANI. 3 vols.

THE OLD ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. WRAY'S CASH-BOX. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. Author of 'Antonina' Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

SMALL BOOKS on GREAT SUBJECTS.

Just published, feap. 8vo. 4s. 6d., No. XX. of this Series,
On the STATE of MAN SUBSEQUENT to
the PROMUGATION of CHRISTIANITY. PART II. Embracing the Period from the Death of Constantine the Great to
Mahommed.

Also, recently, 4s. 6d.
PART I.—From the Birth of Christ to the Death FART 1.—From the Dirth of Chilas to the Death of Constantine the Great. Forming No. XIX, of the Series.

"It will be my object in the present work to trace the resiprocal effect of Christianity on the people and the laws, and of these on Christianity, I shall endeavour to give a fair view of the doctrines and customs of the Church in every centry, from contemporary writers, and thus afford the reader means of ugining for himself on those questions of ancient practice which are now so obtain mosted. William Pickering, 177, Piccaellily.

GURNEY'S 'KING CHARLES THE FIRST.'
This day is published, feap. Svo. price 4a. 6d., the Second Edition, with Prosm. of the First.'

ING CHARLES the FIRST.

Dedicated to the Memory Councils Royal Martyr.

By the Rev. ARCHER GURNEY.

William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

Just published, foap, Svo. price ed.; by post, 8d.

ECHOES of the GREAT EXHIBITION.

By JOSEPH TURNER.

William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

Just published, foap, Svo. cloth, gilt-leaves, 4a.

THE BOOK of COMMON PRAYER of the
CHURGH of ENGLAND. Adapted for General Use in
other Proteast Churches.

Lis a curious production, and will serve to indicate the
difficulties that surround a large revision of the services. There is
no question about the well-meaning with which the attempt has
been made. Speculary.

Just published, Second Edition, small its, wrice fit.

been made."—Speciator.

William Piekering, 177, Piccadilly.

Just published, Second Edition, small its. price 6s.

EXCELSIOR; or, the REALMS of POESIE.

By "ALASTOR."

"A volume of miscellanies, comprising reflections on the Poets, criticisms indicating their characteristics, and freely investigating their faults, as well as their excellencies; essays and narratives, written with singular eleganos, and obviously the production of a "Every where in the pages of "Excelsion" it is impossible not to recognize the deep and devotional ferrour with which it has been penned. *8 Poetry, the study of poetry, is may be also the writing of poetry, is clearly enough the vocation. ** Throughout the principal part of "Excelsion" we discert the same generous blending of rapture and dorston.

"The author is evidently a very young man, but is animased by a sincere and glowing enhusiams, and his book is starred here and there with really beautiful imagery."—Hopy's Instructor.

Also, in the press, by the same Author,
The Enthusiast; or, the Straying Angel. A Poem.
William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

Just published, price las.

'n rnyp 'BD — containing the PENTATEUCH,
Hebrew and English, on opposite pages, in a nearly literal translation, so as almost to correspond line for line. Newly translated
by Dr. A. HEN ISCH, under the supervision of the Rec. the Chief
Habbl of the United Congregations of the British Rampirs.

N.B. The English Edition is also published at Se. per copy.

N.B. The English Edition is also published at Se. per copy. a man
known to be vell verned in the Christian as well as in the Jewish
criticisms of the Old Testament."

"We think that it is very useful to the critical student to know
in what wayshe Jews understand the Hebrew Scripture—it offsen
serves to clucidate doubtful passages; and in the present translation it is surupilously endeavoured, in all instance, as retriess
which our translators expressly disclaim, but which we think a
decided advantage, as the literal meaning is certainly the first
thing to think off. Where the literal meaning is certainly the first
thing to think off. Where the literal meaning is certainly the first
thing to think off. Where the literal meaning is certainly the first
thing to think off. Where the literal meaning is certainly the first
thing to think off. "Creat Queen street, Lisoola's limited a

ONE

e 'Zoolo-heriah or

AIP.

RE

eglected

h Bac-

RE. A

the state of the s

gili, price

RINCE

n Original

rand.

racters indeed, and whatever whatever whatever whatever whatever whatever whatever when the same of the same when the same of the same

racters

racters of no one,

racters

supplies a few persons

racters

racters

no mean in-

aractess

mes, to Mr.

aracters o work that in England to ion."

aracters

o attracted, ik we neither at the close of bother it was

Bank of

Railway:

C

Sot

The

Plat

Belo

Boyl

Clark

Gorto

Hawle

Owen's

Sherwi

Vade 1

PUBLISHED BY

SUTHERLAND & KNOX,

EDINBURGH.

In royal 8vo. pp. 714, price 28s. THE ARCHÆOLOGY and PRE-

HISTORIC ANNALS of SCOTLAND. By DANIEL WILSON, L.L.D., Honorary Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Scot-land. With Two Hundred Engravings on Steel and Wood, illus-trative of the several periods. Specimens and Prospectus free by

"A very able, complete, and well-illustrated work, affording nearly all the knowledge that is requisite for the purpose, not merely as far as Scotland is concerned, but as regards England and Ireland, and even Sweden and Norway."—Athenous.

Second Edition, in 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

THE METHOD of the DIVINE GOVERNMENT, PHYSICAL and MORAL. By the Rev. JAMES M'COSH, L.L.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.

oninge, beines.

"To the great task which he has set himself, Dr. M'Cosh has rought great powers and ample resources. He is evidently a man fa profoundly philosophie spirit, and, at the same time, a man of xtensive and varied culture in science and literature."

British Quarterly Review.

In 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

AN ESSAY on the NEW ANALYTIC

of LOGICAL FORMS; being that which gained the Prize proposed by Sir William Hamilton, in the year 1846, for the best Exposition of the New Doctrine propounded in his Lectures. By THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES.

"We would earnestly recommend every one studying, even the elements of Logic, to read Mr. Baynes's work, for it will save him learning much which is will henceforth be only necessary for the student of the History of Logical Doctrines to master."

British Quarterly Review.

Second Edition, much enlarged, price 6s. 6d

TRANSLATION of the PORT-ROYAL LOGIC. With Introduction and numerous Notes. By THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES.

"This work possesses every quality desirable in a text-book, and stands in remarkable contrast to the feeble, superficial, and incomplete compliations with which eren our best schools of vious translations into English, but the present is the only trust-worthy one." -Critic.

In 12mo, sewed, price 2s, 6d

DISCOURSE on the METHOD of RIGHTLY CONDUCTING the REASON, and seeking TRUTH in the SCIENCES. By DESCARTES. Translated from the French, with an Introduction.

"This fascinating Discourse on Method, which formed an epoch in the history of philosophy, and which would lure any one into the study if nothing else would, is well translated, and pre-faced by a thoughtful Introduction, which will fully prepare the student for the Discourse itself."—The Leader.

In 8vo. cloth, with Map, price 7s. 6d.

DIRECTORY to NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, VILLAGES, &c. in SCOTLAND.

In 3 vols. 8vo. price 4l, 14s. 6d.

LEADING CASES in the LAW of SCOTLAND. By GEORGE ROSS, Advocate.

*** These three volumes complete the subject of
LAND RIGHTS.

In 8vo. price 4s.

THE LAW of ENTAIL in SCOT-LAND, as altered by the Act of 1848. By GEORGE ROSS,

In fcap. sewed, price 2s. 6d.

LYRIC and MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By FRANCES BROWN.

"A truly interesting collection of tasteful and elegant verse."

In fcap. cloth, price 5s.

POEMS and SONGS. By ROBERT GILFILLAN. New Edition, with Memoir and Portrait of the

LIFE of JOHN REID, M.D. By GEORGE WILSON, M.D.

[Nearly ready.

CALEDONIA ROMANA. ROBERT STUART, New Edition. Edited by PROFESSOI THOMSON, King's College, Aberdeen. [In the Press.

SUTHERLAND & KNOX, Edinburgh. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. London. In imperial folio, half-bound russia or morocco, price 10t. 10s.

THE

PHYSICAL ATLAS.

A SERIES of MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS of the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of NATURAL PHENOMENA.

By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. F.G.S.

Geographer at Edinburgh to her Majesty.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Nov. 1851.

"Considéré maintenant comme un livre classique, cet ouvrage, développé et complété par M. Alexandre Keith Johnston, est devenu, grâce aux presses Britanniques, un des plus magnifiques monuments qu'on ait encore elevés au génia celentifique de notre siècle.... Là se termine cet immense travail. Nous avons indiqué rapidement les diverses parties de l'Atlas; nous devons ajouter que chaque carte est accompagnée d'un texte explicatif, qui fait connaître l'état présent de la science. De telles publications font la gloire d'un pays, et nous voyons avec un profond sentiment de regret la France devancée par l'Allemagne et l'Angleterre dans cette voie si belle et si féconde."

The Baron Von Humboldt.

"You have rendered a most essential service to the dissemination of a knowledge of cosmography."

Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography.

"The author avails herself of an opportunity of expressing her admiration of the accuracy, extent, and execution of this Atlas, and of the valuable information it contains, which has afforded her the greatest assistance."

 $\label{eq:TheLords} The \ Lords \ of \ the \ Admirally.$ "Their Lordships are fully sensible of the ingenuity and extensive information displayed in this Atlas."

Government Geological Survey. "That admirable and beautiful publication."

 $Edinburgh\ Review.$ "Embodies the materials of many volumes, the results of long years of research; and exhibits the most valuable thoughts of the most distinguished men of the age pictured visibly to the eye."

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS.

Reduced from the Imperial Folio. For the Use of Colleges, Academies, and Families.

This Edition contains TWENTY-FIVE MAPS, including a PALEONTOLOGICAL and GEOLOGICAL MAP of the ITISH ISLANDS. With DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS, and a VERY COPIOUS INDEX. In imperial 4to. handsomely bound, BRITISH ISLANDS. With D half-morocco, price 2l. 12s. 6d.

"This Atlas is executed with remarkable care, and is as accurate, and, for all educational purposes, as valuable as the splendid large work (by the same author) which has now a European reputation."—Eclectic Review.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, complete in One Volume, price 10s. 6d.,

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S TRANSLATION

OF THE

POEMS AND BALLADS OF SCHILLER.

A New Edition, Corrected and Improved.

With engraved Title-page by TENNIEL, uniform with the New Edition of SIR E. B. LYTTON'S POETICAL WORKS.

"With respect to the translations themselves, they are the work of one poet who has perfectly seized the meaning of ther poet. We do not believe that there is one thought of Schiller's which has not its representative in Sir Edward's

"With respect to the translation and another poet. We do not believe that there is one thought of Schiller's which has not not not represent the public is put in possession."—Times.

"The translations are executed with consummate ability. The technical difficulties attending a task so great and intricate have been mastered or cluded with a power and patience quite extraordinary: and the public is put in possession of perhaps the best translation of a foreign poet which exists in our language. Indeed we know of none so complete and so faithful."—Morning Aromatics.

"It is one of the most valuable of Sir Lytton Bulwer's numerous and diversified literary efforts."—Spectator.

DR. CUMMING'S LECTURES ON THE PARABLES.

This day is published, in fcap. price 9s. cloth gilt, uniform with 'Apocalyptic Sketches,'

FORESHADOWS:

Or, LECTURES ON OUR LORD'S PARABLES,

AS EARNESTS OF THE AGE TO COME.

By REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

Third Thousand.

ROMISH MIRACLES. Price 1s.

Eleventh Thousand.

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES. 3 vols. price 9s. each.

In 8vo.

The CHURCH of CHRIST. Price 18.

Sixth Thousand.

LECTURES ON DANIEL.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

of

ion of

luable

ilies.

P of the

uable as.

R.

neaning of Edward's

great and

possession aplete and

Price 18.

EL.

ELEMENTARY BOOKS

SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

First Books.

Clarke's (Rev. J.) English Primer; or, First Book in Spelling and Reading. 18mo. 6d.

- English Mother's First Catechism for Children.

Giles's (Rev. Dr.) First Lessons in English History. 18mo. 9d.

- First Lessons in English Grammar. 18mo. 9d. First Lessons in Geography. 18mo. 9d.

Questions on the Old and New Testament, 18mo. 9d. Souter's Progressive Primer in Spelling and Reading. 18mo.

Steps to Knowledge: a collection of Useful Questions on Every-day Subjects. 18mo. cloth, 3s.

Thomas's (Rev. R. J. T.) Rules for English Orthography.

— Elements of Geography, Astronomy, and Chronology. 12mo. 6d.

Spelling, Reading, &c.

Souter's First School Spelling and Reading Book. 12mo. bound, 1s. 6d.

- First School Reader. 12mo. bound, 2s. 6d.

— Second School Reader, or Geographical Class Book. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d.

The Child's Treasure. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Clarke's (Rev. T.) National Spelling Book. 12mo. bound,

- National Reader. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d.

Hindmarsh's (J.) Rhetorical Reader. 4th Edition. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

Linnington's (R. T. J.) Reader and Poetical Class Book. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d.

- Scientific Reader and Elocutionist, 12mo.

Platt's (Rev. J.) Dictionary of English Synonymes. 12mo.

Geography, Maps, History, &c.

Beloe's Outline Maps, with Lines of Latitude and Longitude. Size 15 inches by 14. Price 1s. each.

Boyle's (C. H.) Outlines of Ancient Geography. 12mo. cloth,

Busby's Terrestrial Planisphere, with Key. 5s.

Clarke's (Rev. J.) Minor Atlas. 8vo. 5s.

Outline Geographical Copy-Books. Part I. 2s. 6d.;
 or coloured, 3s. 6d. Part II. Projections, 2s. 6d.

- Modern Atlas. 8vo. 12s.

- Ancient Atlas. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Friedlander's (Dr. C. M.) Chronology of General History. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

Gorion's Five Hundred Questions on Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and Rome. 18mo. sewed, 1s. each. Key, 18mo. 1s.

Hawley's (F.) Complete Genealogical Chart of the Royal Family of England. Coloured, 10s. 6d.

Royal Family of England; with Historical Sketches of the Principal Members. Forming a Key to the Chart, and designed for the use of Schools and Stu-dents. 12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

Owen's (the Misses) Outlines of Geography for Young Children. 12mo. sewed, 1s.

Robinson's (F.) Complete Course of Ancient History. With Questions and Maps. 12mo. bound, 9s. 6d.

Sherwin's (H.) Root of the History of England, divided into Centuries, Red and Black. 12mo cloth, 2s.

Warren's (D.) Synopsis of the Genealogical Descent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Vade Mecum to the Study of the History of England, for the use of Schools and Students. 12mo. cloth, 2s.

French Books.

Beauvoisin's How to Rend and Translate French: On an entirely new plan. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d. Blanchard's Premières Connaissances. Par A. J. Gombert.

18mo, cloth, 2s.

Cherpellond's Book of Versions; or, Guide to French Translation. By C.J. Delille. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d. — Partie Française du Livre de Versions. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d.

Cooper's (J. H.) Genders of French Nouns. 18mo. 9d. De la Voye's French Grammar and Reference Book. 12mo. bound, 12s. 6d.

Douin's New French Primer. 18mo. sewed, 1s.

Easy Lessons in French Conversation. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d. Etienne, Little Boy's First French Book, on the plan of Arnoid's Henry's First Latin Book. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Mansart's L'Abeille, 18mo, 1s.

Rouillon's Voyage de Polyclète. 12mo. cloth, 7s.

Introduction to the Study of the French Language. 18mo. Sauer's Table of French Verbs. 18mo. 1s.

Italian-German.

Cassella: Il Traduttore Italiano. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

- Italian Correspondence. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

- Memorietta Italiana. 12mo. bound, 3s. 6d. Guichet's Vergani Italian and English Grammar; with Exercises, Dialogues, &c. Corrected by Sig. A. Tommasi. 12mo. bound, 5s.

--- Key to the above Grammar, corrected by Tommasi. 12mo. bound, 3s.

Audlau: Key to the German Language. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

Latin-Greek.

Ainsworth's Latin-English, English-Latin Dictionary. By Barker. 12mo. bound, 4s. 6d.

Burdon's First Exercises in Latin; on Declension, Conjugation, and Syntax. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Key, 1s. 6d. Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia. 18mo. cloth, 2s.

Evans's First Lessons in Latin. With a Vocabulary. 12mo.

Horace. By E. Harwood. 18mo. bound, 2s. 6d.

Jackson's Latin Tyro's Guide. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Lane's (W.) Greek Versification Simplified. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

Mitchell's (J.) Introduction to the Writing of Latin Exercises. By J. W. Underwood. 18mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Arithmetic, &c.

Beasley's Arithmetical Table-Book and Mental Reckoning. 12mo. sewed, 6d.

Fletcher's (P.) Practical Arithmetic; written for the use of Adults without the continued Assistance from the Master. 12mo. cloth, 2s.

Hill's (J.) Geographical Copy-Slips, Large, Text, Round, and Small Hands. 6d. each.

Slips, with Extracts from Addison and others. Nos. 1 and 2. 6d. each.

Allsop's Angular Writing Copy-Slips for Ladies. 6d. Peacock's Mental Arithmetic. 12mo. 6d.

Reynolds's (Geo.) Exercises in Arithmetic, with a Variety of Bills of Parcels, &c. 12mo. bound, 2s. 6d.

Souter's New Ciphering Book for Beginners. No. 1, 4to. sewed, 1s. 6d. Key, 3s.

- No. 2, 4to. half bound, 3s. 6d. Key, 5s. Taplin's (J.W.) Short System of Keeping Merchant's Accounts by Double Entry. 12mo. 1s.

Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant improved. 12mo.

Key, with Sums worked at full length. 12mo bound, 5s.

Walker's Ciphering Books. Simple Rules. Part I. 4to. 3s. Compound Rules. Part II. 4to. 3s.

. A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS may be had gratis on application, as well as a Stationery List. C. H. Law, School Library, 131, Fleet-street, London.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1.

THE LIFE OF TAOU-QUANG. Late Emperor of China;

WITH MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF PEKING.

By the late Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

PICTURES OF LIFE IN MEXICO.

By R. H. MASON, Esq.

2 vols. post 8vo. with Etchings. Price 24s, cloth.

"An amusing book. Mr. Mason is essentially a picture-maker. His pencil possesses something of fluency and grace—of descriptive facility and graphic characterization. His pen is an instrument of the same quality: it delights in pose and costume, and the portraiture of moving incidents, adventures, and expesses a direg padre, a flerer hardening algorithms, as gauly-dresses a direct places, a special padres and inspire a picture or suggest table. It sure to seize his eye and inspire a picture or suggest table.

"The value of these volumes is unquestionable. "Afternament of the certain conditions of the certain conditions." The certain conditions of the certain conditions of the certain conditions of the certain conditions. "Given the certain conditions." Given the certain conditions." Given the certain conditions of the certain cer

WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, EXEMPLARY FOR

PIETY AND CHARITY.

By Miss JULIA KAVANAGH. Author of 'Woman in France,' 'Nathalie,' &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. With Portraits. Price 12s. in embossed cloth, glit edges.

"The women portrayed have been selected from every period of the Christian era; the same range of female biography is taken by no other volume; and an equal skill in the delineation of charac-ters is rarely to be found. The author has accomplished her task with intelligence and feeling, and with general fairness and truth; she displays subtle penetration and broad sympathy, joining there-with purity and pious sentiment, intellectual refinement and large-heartedness, and writes with unusual elegance and felicity."

Nonconformisk.

"We can scarcely conceive a more interesting theme than the one our authores has selected, and she deserves praise for the manner in which she has accomplished her task. This beautiful book will be prized by those who love excellence and admire devoted piety."

Wesleyen Times.

THE TWO FAMILIES:

AN EPISODE IN THE HISTORY OF CHAPELTON.

By the Author of 'Rose Douglas.' 2 vols. post 8vo.

"The object of the writer is to show the importance of religion through life, more especially in the training of children, by contrasting the career of two families for two generations. The novel belongs to the quiet school; the persons and incidents are those of every-day life, told in a congenial spirit."—Specialor:

"Another novel by the author of Rose Douglas could not fall curiosity. The contrast of riches without religion, and poverty with piety, displayed in one and the same family, has rarely been depicted in a manner more entirely void of offence and exaggeration."—Athenaum.
"In this history of the 'Two Families,' the eloquent and carnest author of 'Rose Douglas' has fully answered our most sanguine expectations. "we have been the carned to the chequered when the contrast of the chequered who have the carned the sed drawn of the chequered who study the picture."—Britannia.

AGATHA BEAUFORT; Or, FAMILY PRIDE.

By the Author of 'Pique.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

"A romance of most mysterious character, hardly wanting any thing to entitle it to take a place beside one of Mrs. Radcliffe's nerve-thrilling tales."—Globe.

"'Agatha Beaufort' is some degrees above the common ran of novels, in point of interest, and will probably be popular in circulating libraries. The style is easy and agreeable, the dialogue spirited and vigorous, the interest well kept up, and the dramatic effect bold and striking."—Literury Gazette.
"A romance of peculiar interest, with a plot of great originality We fully expect that' Agatha Beaufort' will be one of the most popular novels of the season."—Bell's Messenyer.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co., 65, Cornhill.

wii ini taw who star will

Not tion Am tion poet glari

noto

and

have

lectu

or ev

were

Were Fulle as str

duced

Berlin

of her

publis and in

Mar Massac

yer and may be early be of his li

himself, in place early an this mis

impaire iomnam

hood sh

than aw "Adonij wished to

avkward

-"I wil

iender, al

ome of a

her corres

agacity, octry an escribed

no one,

MR. BENTLEY'S

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY.

The HISTORY of the AMERICAN

REVOLUTION. By GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq., late American Minister at the Court of St. James's. Vol. I. Svo with Plan of the Siege of Quebec, 15s. [Published this day. *** The Copyright of this Work has been purchased by Mr. Bentley.

MEMOIRS of the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM and HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By GEORGE THOMAS EARL of ALBEMARLE. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait. 30s.

CORNEILLE and HIS TIME.

LIFE in BOMBAY, and the NEIGHBOURING OUT-STATIONS. Royal Sec. with nume-rous Illustrations. [On Monday.

V.

The INVASIONS and PROJECT-

ED INVASIONS of ENGLAND, FROM THE SAXON TIMES; with Remarks on the Present Emergencies. By E. J. CREASY, M.A., Author of 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' &c. Post 8vo.

MEMOIRS and CORRESPON-DENCE of MALLET DU PAN. Collected and Edited by A. SAYOUS. 2 vols. 8vo. [On Monday.

VII.

ZOOLOGICAL ANECDOTES.

ALSO, NOW READY.

The CAPE and the KAFIRS; or, NOTES of a FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE in SOUTH AFRICA. By ALFRED W. COLE. Post STO. with Por-trait of Macome, the celebrated Kaft Chief, 10e. ed.

MISS MITFORD's RECOLLEC-

TIONS of HER LITERARY LIFE. 3 vols. 31a. 6d.

MEMOIRS of SARAH MARGA-RET FULLER, MARCHESA OSSOLI. Edited by RALPH WALDO EMERSON and W. H. CHANNING. 3 vols.

ROUGHING IT in THE BUSH; or, LIFE in CANADA. By MRS. MOODIE. 2 vols. 214.

The HON. H. COKE'S RIDE

OVER the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. 870.
with Portrait, 144.

VI. KAYE'S HISTORY of the WAR in AFGHANISTAN. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s

The HON. FRED. WALPOLE'S SOJOURN AMONGST the ANSAYRII; or, the ASSASSINS. With TRAVELS in the FURTHER EAST, &c. 3 vols 8vo. with Portrait, &c., 34.22.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

COLBURN & CO.'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. DISRAELI'S POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY

OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK:

THIRD EDITION, REVISED. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

"As tracing in the political life of Lord George Bentinck the formation of the new party which his energy may be said to have created, the publication of Mr. Disraell is at this moment most valuable and most opportune."

Morning Herald.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINIONS AND POLICY,

as MINISTER, DIPLOMATIST, and STATESMAN, during more than Forty Years of Public Life.
With a Biographical Memoir. By G. H.
FRANCIS, Esq. 1 large vol. 8vo. with Portrait, 12s. bound.

Mr. WARBURTON'S DARIEN;

Or, the MERCHANT PRINCE. 3 v.

"We recommend Darien' as abounding in all the grace, variety and vigour of style which adorn Mr. Warburton's former popular works, and as a romance embodying imaginings of intense interest."—Literary Gasette.

SAM SLICK'S TRAITS

OF AMERICAN HUMOUR. 3 v.
"A budget of fun, full of rich specimens of American hum

"Dip where you will into this lottery of fun, you are sure to draw out a prize. These reay traits exhibit most successfully the broad national features of American humour."—Morning Post.

HISTORY OF CORFU; and of the REPUBLIC of the IONIAN ISLANDS. By Lieut, H. J. W. JERVIS, Royal Artillery. 1 v. with Illustrations. (Just ready.)

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE HEIR of ARDENNAN;

A STORY of DOMESTIC LIFE in SCOTLAND.

By the Author of 'Anne Dysart,' 3 v.

HEARTS AND ALTARS.

By ROBERT BELL, Esq., Author of 'The Ladder of Gold,' &c. 2 v. (Immediately.)

EMILY HOWARD.

By Mra DUNLOP. 3 v.

"A tale of immense power and singular attraction."—Messenger.

A most fascinating work. It has an interest and originality not often met with."—She.

"It deserves a place among the most successful novels of the day. It is at once attractive and instructive."—John Bull.

RUTH GARNETT:

An HISTORICAL ROMANCE. 3 v.

"The adventures of the Merry Monarch and the plots and counterplots which existed during the whole of his reign, have rarely been more agreeaby adapted than in this interesting tale. The highest personages of the times play a prominent part in it, They are introduced with luagment; and whilst the incidents are frequent and striking, they are invariably within the limits of historical Tacta."—Messenger.

ow ready at all the Booksellers, complete in 2 large vels., including the Supplement, printed in double columns (equal in quantity to 30 ordinary volumes), price only 2.2 bound.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY For 1852,

With NUMEROUS ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS, And a SEPARATE INDEX, GRATIS, Containing References to the Names of every Person (upwards of 100,000) mentioned.

This important National Work comprises a Genealogical and Heraldic History of the whole of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, with Particulars of 100,000 Persons con-nected with them, furnish

A NECESSARY COMPANION TO ALL PEERAGES. COLBURN & Co. Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-st.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

The GRENVILLE PAPERS. From the Archives at Stowe; including Mr. Grenville's Political Diaby. Edited by W. J. SMITH, formerly Librarian at Stowe. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

LIVES of the FRIENDS and CON. TEMPORARIES of LORD CHANCELLOR CLARENDON.
By LADY THERESA LEWIS. Portraits. 3 yols, 8yg. 49r.

The FIRST YEARS of the AMERICAN WAR. By LORD MAHON. Forming Vols. V. and VI. of his Hustory of Esgland. Svo. 30s.

HISTORY of ENGLAND and FRANCE UNDER the HOUSE of LANCASTER. With an Introductory View of the Early Reformation. 870.136.

A LETTER to SIR ROBERT IN-GLIS, on an ARTICLE in the EDINBURGH REVIEW. By the BISHOP OF EXETER. 8vo. 3s.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE SER. MONS. By Rev. Dr. WILKINSON, Master. 8vo.

PARIS, 1851. A FAGGOT of FRENCH STICKS. By the AUTHOR of BUBBLES 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

A MANUAL of ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY. By SIR CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. Fourth Edition, revised, with 520 Woodcuts. 8vo. 12s.

THE HAND; its MECHANISM and ENDOWMENTS, as evincing Design. By SIR CHARLES BELL. Being a New Edition, revised, of the Bridgewater Treatise. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LIFE of STOTHARD, R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By Mrs. BRAY. Illustrated in a novel style of Art. Fcap. 4to. 21s.

The DANES and NORWEGIANS in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. By J. J. & WORSAAE. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MURRAY'S OFFICIAL HAND-BOOK of CHURCH and STATE. Feap. 8vo. 6s.

NEARLY READY.

13.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA. With some account of the Natives and Native Institutions. By GEORGE CAMPBELL, Bengal Civil Service. 8vo.

KING GUSTAVUS VASA; HIS AD-VERTURES and EXPLOITS. With Extracts from his Correspondence and Chronicles of his Reign. Portrait. 8vo.

NOTES on PUBLIC SUBJECTS, made during a Tour in the UNITED STATES and CARADA. By HUGH SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE. Post 8vo.

The POLITICAL EXPERIENCE of the ANCIENTS, in its bearing upon Modern Times. By SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE. Fcap. 8vo.

A MANUAL of FIELD OPERA. TIONS for MILITARY OFFICERS, By LIEUT. JERVE, B.A. Post 8vo.

E-

and

IN-

By the

SER-

T of

BBLES.

ARY Fourth

M and

HARLES

With trated in a

GIANS

By J. J. A

HAND-

ETCH OF

some Account By GEORGE

; HIS AD-

JBJECTS.

Post 8vo.

LIENCE of

dern Times. By

OPERA. LIEUT. JERVE,

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

REVIEWS

Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. 3 vols. Bentley.

No biography of a woman comparable to this in interest has reached us from the other side of the Atlantic. Yet, its faults of execution are the Auanus. 1et, its fautts of execution are countless,—and the opportunities afforded to those whose sense of the ridiculous is strong are very frequent. Mr. Channing's share of the work is written in that inflated and entangled work is writer in that the standard standard style unhappily becoming generic in America, —compared with which the second-hand Johnsonisms of Miss Seward and Madame d'Arblay are simple, readable English. The memorialists of Margaret Fuller, too, singly and collectively, have absolved themselves from continuous detail and intelligible explanation in narrating her life, and intelligible explanation in narrating her life,
—thus investing the subject of their labours
with a mystery which, however sublime to the
initiated, will seem to the generality of readers
tawdry, whimsical, and injurious to the cause
which it was meant to magnify.

Notwithstanding all these qualifying circumstances, however, we repeat that these volumes
all here are common interest for all who will

will have no common interest for all who will approach them with patience and charity. Not only do they contain a curious contribu-Not only do they contain a curious contribu-tion to the history of taste and opinion in America,—they offer also a precious addi-tion to the gallery of those eccentric and poetical persons whose incompleteness is as glaring as their aspiration is lofty, — whose notoriety among a few bears no proportion to notoriety among a few bears no proportion to their influence on the many,—who have hoped and dreamed, lived and died, without ever coming to an agreement with themselves,—who have draped themselves, as it were, for intel-lectual monarchy without having ever settled, or even inquired, what manner of people they were to reign over or by what code of laws they were to govern.—In her own sphere, Margaret Fuller appears to have produced an impression as strong as, in her time and place, was produced by the gifted Jewess Rahel Levin, of Berlin;—but, as in Rahel's case, the utterances of her power, and persuasion, and passion, when pablished, seem crude, constrained, confused; and in but a very limited degree to justify the social reputation and personal devotion commanded by the deceased.

Margaret Fuller was born at Cambridge-Port, Massachusetts, in 1810. Her father was a lawyer and politician; —a man of more energy, it may be inferred, than discrimination, — since, may be interred, than discrimination,—since, searly becoming aware of the remarkable capacity of his little daughter, he not only educated her himself, as a boy rather than as a girl, but in place of feeding—crammed her with learning, early and late, in season and out of season. By this mistaken discipline, Margaret's health was insected to the control of the cont impaired for life. She became nervous, and a commambulist at night,—and by day, offensively assuming and pedantic. Even during child-lood she put forth her pretensions to a superiority. fority not more openly asserted by herself than awarded by her contemporaries. Like "Adonijah, the son of Haggith," when he wished to exalt himself, this loud, near-sighted, awkward, satirical American girl said to herself,
"I will be Queen!"—and, like the Jewish prelender, she seems to have had small difficulty a finding "fifty men to run before her." In her corresponding in a tone of the most oracular agacity, not excluding manifestations of real

sophical knowledge,—and using the same "from hand to mouth," in the very moment of acquisi-tion,—as though to devour and to digest were one and the same thing.—It is noticeable, however, as a phenomenon rare in the history of eccentric female genius, that Margaret Fuller never stood aloof from or kept at distance her own sex. On being sent to a girls' school, she endured bitter sufferings, we are told, when the other girls mocked at her because of a whim that she took to wear rouge. After she left school, we find her fondly corresponding with her governess on her pursuits, though they were ner governess on her pursuits, though they were nothing slighter than readings of Madame de Staël, Epictetus, Milton, Racine, Castilian ballads, Berni, Locke, and Russell's tour in Germany,—the last book welcome, she says, as containing "intelligent and detailed accounts of the German universities, Viennese court, secret associations, Plica Polonica, and other interesting matters"!—She was always careful of her dress and appearance,—and by no means her dress and appearance,-and by no means, as Mr. Greeley's notes assure us, disposed to waive her rights to deferential entertainment as a woman, even while she published herself as foremost among the emancipating sisterhood. In addition to the topics of pursuit already in-dicated, Margaret Fuller early attached herself to German transcendentalism,—became a deep lover of German literature,—sat in judgment on Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul, Bettine, and Gunderode, -and rhapsodized about Beethoven. She was a passionate student of music; -she did her utmost, also, to enter into the poetry of the painter's art, by the study of books, engravings, and such specimens as were accessible. In brief, our heroine appears to have acted up to the principle announced among her confessions, when she says,—"Very early I knew that the only object in life was to grow." Yet, all her more solid acquirements,—all her keenness of sarcasm and the shrewd insight into character which was accessed. racter which we are assured that she possessed —all her "commercing" with noble hopes and lofty purposes, could not, it seems, save her from those toyings with superstition which are properly the occupation of the silly and the sentimental. Mr. Emerson gravely tells us

"She had a taste for gems, ciphers, talismans, omens, coincidences, and birthdays. She had a special love for the planet Jupiter, and a belief that the month of September was inauspicious to her. She never forgot that her name, Margarita, signified a pearl. 'When I first met with the name Leila,' she said, 'I knew, from the very look and sound, it was mine; I knew that it meant night,—night, which brings out stars, as sorrow brings out truths.' Sortilege she valued. She tried sortes biblica, and her hits were memorable. I think each new book which interested her, she was disposed to put to this test, and know if it had somewhat personal to say to her. As happens to such persons, these guesses were justified by the event. She chose carbuncle for her own stone, and when a dear friend was to give her a gem, this was the one selected. She valued what she had somewhere read, that carbuncles are male and female. The female casts out light, the male has his within himself, 'Mine,' she said, 'is the male.'"

Such were some among the characteristics of this very singular girl and woman. Her singularities, however, played few fantastic tricks with her duties. On the sudden death of her father, she is described as taking a worthy part in counsel, in support, and in self-sacrifice for the sake of her family. Her letters contain allusions to "rear near sevents" and to "a allusions to "very poor servants," and to "a great deal of needlework,"—as well as comments allusions to "very poor servants," and to "a great deal of needlework,"—as well as comments on the "total dhink the article, though ungereous, not more so than great part of the critiques upon your book. The minority may be divided into two classes: Goethe,"—announcements of her translation of the "perfect wisdom and merciless nature of Goethe,"—announcements of her translation of the "perfect wisdom and merciless nature of Goethe,"—announcements of her translation of the "perfect wisdom and merciless nature of Goethe,"—announcements of her translation of the "perfect wisdom and merciless nature of Goethe,"—announcements of her translation of the "perfect wisdom and merciless nature of Tasso,—and hints of her resolution "to examine" slightly, either personally, or in your writings. These

devouring abstruse and graceful and philo- | thoroughly the evidences of the Christian re-

Difficulties and duties became distinct the very might after my father's death, and a solemn prayer was offered then, that I might combine what is due to others with what is due to myself."

Accordingly, Margaret Fuller steadily refused to avail herself of any opportunity pressed on her to visit Europe, by way of completing her education. She went out as a teacher,—post-poning to the certain emoluments thus derived that undivided attention to authorship, which might have enabled her to do justice to her acquirements and her poetical aspirations. So far as we know her writings, they are feverish, en-tangled,—bearing marks of indecision, haste, and inadequate utterance,—rather the sketches of one who felt that life was a conflict, and fretted under its restraints, than the measured and matured labours of the artist who feels that only through labour, and sincerity to his own convictions, can he fitly present his thoughts and imaginings to the public.

If the above character be somewhat diffuse, the fault is in part that of Margaret Fuller's biographers,—in part that of the restless com-plexity of her nature. Her great conversa-tional fascination,—in spite of such drawbacks as a loud nasal voice and an arrogant selfas a foun hash voice and an arrogant sear-assertion, which were apt to drive strangers out of the room,—is insisted on in almost every page of these volumes. In due course of time this brought her into American notoriety. She began not only to study character, but also to note it down with an unhesitating decision, as curious as it is edifying. The following is one of her dogmatic sketches :-

or her dogmatic sketches:—
"I went to hear Joseph John Gurney, one of the
most distinguished and influential, it is said, of the
English Quakers. He is a thick-set, beetle-browed
man, with a well-to-do-in-the-world air of pions stolidity. I was grievously disappointed; for Quakerism has at times looked levely to me, and I had exism has at times stoked lovely to me, and I had expected at least a spiritual exposition of its doctrines from the brother of Mrs. Fry. But his manner was as wooden as his matter, and had no merit but that of distinct elocution. His sermon was a tissue of texts, ill selected, and worse patched together, in proof of the assertion that a belief in the Trinity is the one thing needful, and that reason, unless mana-cled by a creed, is the one thing dangerous. His figures were paltry, his thoughts narrowed down, and his very sincerity made corrupt by spiritual pride. One could not but pity his notions of the Holy Ghost, and his bat-like fear of light. His Man-God seemed to be the keeper of a mad-house, rather than the informing Spirit of all spirits. After finishing his discourse, Mr. G. sang a prayer, in a tone of mingled shout and whine, and then requested his audience to sit a while in devout meditation. For one, I passed the interval in praying for him, that the thick film of self-complacency might be removed from the eyes of his spirit, so that he might no more degrade religion." his very sincerity made corrupt by spiritual pride.

There was bravery, as well as bitterness, however, in Margaret Fuller's honesty. She formed a close friendship with Miss Martineau while that lady was in America, and expresses herself as having been much indebted to her sympathy. After this, the letter which she wrote on receiving Miss Martineau's 'Travels in America' will be owned to be uncommon in its tone .-

"On its first appearance, the book was greeted by a volley of coarse and outrageous abuse, and the nine days' wonder was followed by a nine days' hue-and-cry. It was garbled, misrepresented, scandalously ill-treated. This was all of no consequence. The opinion of the majority you will find expressed in a late number of the 'North American Review.' I

have now read your book; and, seeing in it your high ideal standard, genuine independence, noble tone of sentiment, vigour of mind and powers of picturesque description, they value your book very much, and rate you higher for it. The other comprises those who were previously aware of these high qualities, and who, seeing in a book to which they had looked for a lasting monument to your fame, a degree of presumptuousness, irreverence, inaccuracy, hasty generalization, and ultraism on many points, which they did not expect, lament the haste in which you have written, and the injustice which you have consequently done to so important a task, and to your own powers of being and doing. To this class I belong. * * When Harriet Martineau writes about America, I often cannot test that rashness and inaccuracy of which I hear so much, but I can feel that they exist. A want of soundness, of habits of patient investigation, of completeness, of arrangement, are felt throughout the book; and, for all its fine descriptions of scenery, breadth of reasoning, and generous daring, I cannot be happy in it, because it is not worthy of my friend, and I think a few months given to ripen it, to balance, compare, and mellow, would have made it so. * * I do not like that your book should be an abolition book. You might have borne your testimony as decidedly as you pleased; but why leaven the whole book with it? This subject haunts us on almost every page. It is a great subject, but your book had other purposes to fulfil."

As an illustration of Margaret Fuller, the

As an illustration of Margaret Fuller, the above passages would be incomplete, were it not added that they were taken from her own journals, having been copied therein.—She could not, it seems, be sincere without setting her sincerity in her own sight, and in the sight of those who might come after her, to admire at it.

The dash of bravura which pervaded all our heroine's sayings and doings appears to have a natural home,—and it might almost be added, a necessary occupation, in American society. Very curious will it seem to many English persons to read that, after a time, Margaret Fuller was encouraged to turn her conversational reputation to account by organizing conversation classes for the ladies of Boston. On the 6th of November, 1839, we find that "twenty-five of the most agreeable and intelligent women to be found in Boston and in its neighbourhood assembled at Miss Peabody's Rooms," to discuss all manner of high and recondite topics.—

"The reporter closes her account by saying :-'Miss Fuller's thoughts were much illustrated, and all was said with the most captivating address and grace, and with beautiful modesty. The position in which she placed herself with respect to the rest, was entirely ladylike, and companionable. She told what she intended, the earnest purpose with which she came, and, with great tact, indicated the indis-cretions that might spoil the meeting. * * The first day's topic was, the genealogy of heaven and earth; then the Will (Jupiter); the Understanding (Mercury);—the second day's, the celestial inspiration of genius, perception, and transmission of divine law (Apollo); the terrene inspiration, the impassioned abandonment of genius (Bacchus). * * Under the head of Venus, in the fifth conversation, the story of Cupid and Psyche was told with fitting beauty, by Margaret; and many fine conjectural interpretations suggested from all parts of the room. ninth conversation turned on the distinctive qualities of poetry, discriminating it from the other fine arts. Rhythm and Imagery, it was agreed, were distinctive. An episode to dancing, which the conversation took, led Miss Fuller to give the thought that lies at the bottom of different dances. Of her lively description the following record is preserved:- Ga-vottes, shawl dances, and all of that kind, are intended merely to exhibit the figure in as many attitudes as possible. They have no character, and say nothing, except 'Look! how graceful I am!'" &c.

Open as are such exhibitions to the comments

Open as are such exhibitions to the comments of the scorner,—as substituting a strained, vague, and hectic enthusiasm for the honest love which patient study brings, and as pretending to mete out by line and rule those emotions,

fancies, and sympathies which each man must | generate, define, and feel for himself,-their place gives them a significance entitling them to a word of remark. They are among the everrecurring signs of the American's longing for the poetry of a past which must strike every one conversant with the American's objects of pursuit and manner of following them up. The craving of our Transatlantic friends for memorials and relics,-their impatient desire to steep themselves in Art when they come to Europe, as if strong will could conjure up the moods of mind which grow out of centuries of civilization and fruits of experience,-must be familiar to all who have mingled with the more accom-plished class of American travellers. Unable to force Genius, whether in criticism or in creation,-yet yearning with the thirst to learn and the appetite to appreciate,—they have re-course to all kinds of empirical culture and solace ;-not, we cordially believe, out of a vain desire to escape from due labour and preparation, so much as from a determination to feel, or fancy, for themselves and in their own life-time, the pleasures and sensations which can never be taken by force. Too self-conscious to—

Plant the slow olive for the race unborn,—
too impatient to await the slow progress of intellectual developement,—their hurried enthusiasm—their grotesque lion-worship—their resolution to mine by the mere mechanical force of
will into the depths of Poetry and Art—have a
strange and pathetic earnestness which should
make the most fastidious tolerant of their superficiality and indulgent towards their affectation.
The real motive principle of the willingness of
the Boston ladies to be lectured about Bacchus
and his Pards, and to sit and be instructed concerning the fundamental idea of the Polka and
the inner meaning of the Valse à Deux Temps,
however absurd it may seem, is yet deserving
of sympathy—and, wherever that can be given,
of aid.

Before the conversational classes were undertaken, Margaret Fuller had made herself a certain reputation as an essayist and a translator:—the most important work published by her in the latter character being her version of 'Eckermann's Conversations with Goethe,'—of which, it will be recollected, Mr. Oxenford largely availed himself in his more recent publication. A few years of Boston life, spent in talking, teaching, writing, and assisting her family, were found more than enough by one whose spirit was never at rest; and in 1844 Margaret removed to New York to assist Mr. Horace Greeley in his transcendental journal, the New York Tribune. As we advance with her in her career, we find symptoms of her mind clearing itself. Her letters and journals become more and more simple, truthful, and graphic:—as the following brief notice of her habitation with the Greeleys will illustrate.—

"This place is to me entirely charming; it is so completely in the country, and all around is so bold and free. It is two miles or more from the thickly settled parts of New York, but omnibuses and cars give me constant access to the city, and, while I can readily see what and whom I will, I can command time and retirement. Stopping on the Haarlem road, you enter a lane nearly a quarter of a mile long, and going by a small brook and pond that locks in the place, and ascending a slightly rising ground, get sight of the house, which old-fashioned, and of mellow tint, fronts on a flower-garden filled with shrubs, large vines, and trim box borders. On both sides of the house are beautiful trees, standing fair, full-grown, and clear. Passing through a wide hall, you come out upon a piazza, stretching the whole length of the house, where one can walk in all weathers; and thence by a step or two, on a lawn, with picturesque masses of rocks, shrubs, and trees overlooking the East River. Gravel paths lead, by several turns, down the steep bank to the water's edge, where

round the rocky point a small bay curves in which boats are lying. And, owing to the currents, and the set of the tide, the sails glide sidelong, seeming to greet the house as they sweep by."

We also find evidences of the improved power which belongs to increased self-knowledge in the fragments from her journals written on her arrival in Europe. Take, as an example, the following pen-and-ink sketch.—

"Of the people I saw in London, you will wish me to speak first of the Carlyles. Mr. C. came to

me to speak first of the Carlyies. But, C. came to see me at once, and appointed an evening to be passed at their house. That first time I was delighted with him. He was in a very sweet humour,—full of wit and pathos, without being overbearing or oppressive. I was quite carried away with the rich flow of his discourse; and the hearty, noble earnestness of his personal being brought back the charm which once was upon his writing, before I wearied of it. I admired his Scotch, his way of singing his great full sentences, so that each one was like the stanza of a narrative ballad. He let me talk, now and then, enough to free my lungs and change my position, so that I did not get tired. That evening, he talked of the present state of things in England, giving light, witty sketches of the men of the day, fanatics and others, and some sweet, homely stories he told of things he had known of the Scotch peasantry. Of you he spoke with hearty kindness; and he told with beautiful feeling, a story of some poor farmer, or artisan, in the country, who on Sundays lays aside the cark and care of that dirty English world, and sits reading the Essays, and looking upon the sea. I left him that night, intending to go out very often to their house. I assure you amused, but goes on in a cordial human fishio The second time, Mr. C. had a dinner-party, at which was a witty, French, flippant sort of man, author of a History of Philosophy, and now writing a Life of Goothe, a task for which he must be as unfit as irreligion and sparkling shallowness can make him. But he told stories admirably, and was allowed sometimes to interrupt Carlyle a little, of which one was glad, for that night he was in his m acrid mood; and, though much more brilliant than on the former evening, grew wearisome to me, who disclaimed and rejected almost everything he said. For a couple of hours he was talking about poetry, and the whole harangue was one eloquent proclamation of the defects in his own mind. Te wrote in verse because the schoolmasters had tar him that it was great to do so, and has thus, unfor tunately, been turned from the true path for a man. Burns had, in like manner, been turned from his Shakspeare had not had the good sense vocation. to see that it would have been better to write straight on in prose; - and such nonsense, which, thou amusing enough at first, he ran to death after a while The most amusing part is always when he come back to some refrain, as in the French Revolution of the sea-green. In this instance, it was Petrard and Laura, the last word pronounced with his instable sarcasm of drawl. Although he said this our fifty times, I could not ever help laughing when Laura would come. Carlyle running his chin out, when he spoke it, and his eyes glancing till they looked like the eyes and beak of a bird of preport Laura! Lucky for her that her poet had already got her safely canonized beyond the rade of this Teufelsdrockh vulture. The worst of hearing Carlyle is that was careful interesting the control of the con ing Carlyle is that you cannot interrupt him. I understand the habit and power of haranguing have increased very much upon him, so that you are a perfect prisoner when he has once got hold of you. To interrupt him is a physical impossibility. If you get a chance to remonstrate for a moment, he mist his voice and bears you down."

Such a host as is here described must have been found weighty to manage and difficult of enjoyment by one who in her own circles had been accustomed to lead and apportion the dialogue of the hour,—herself enjoying the for-

dan mm rich the mass goof for da da bee tell own in in in tall etter about the particular about the particular about the same particular about the s

,'52

which and the ming to

power dge in on her

ole, the

rill wish

ame to

was denumour,

vith the

, noble

ack the

way of

one was

ngs and of things

the men

e sweet,

nown o

h hearty

, a story atry, who that dirty

mys, and

t, intend-ssure you

lyle's de kill one d a story

nd it was

when he n fashion.

party, at of man,

ow writing

wness can y, and was a little, of his more

liant than o me, who

g he said. out poetry, ent procla-

Tennyson had taught hus, unfor-

for a man.

good sense rite straight

ch, though fter a while.

Revolution

as Petrarch aid this over

ghing when

ing till they our of prey-er poet had and the reach

orst of hearupt him, I

anguing have

at you are a hold of you

midable repute of "a tremendous converser." But Margaret Fuller's admiration of her idols seems almost to have risen to the height of her admiration of herself. In Paris, her first desire was to see and be seen by the

Large-brained woman and large-hearted man as Mrs. Browning has called Madame Dude-vant. She wrote to the French authoress; and,

receiving no answer to her letter, a few days

later she followed it up by a visit .-"I went to see her at her house, Place d'Orléans. I found it a handsome modern residence. She had not answered my letter, written about a week before, and I felt a little anxious lest she should not receive me: for she is too much the mark of impertment me: nor sine is too intent the mark of imperiment curiosity, as well as too busy, to be easily accessible to strangers. * * The servant who admitted me was in the picturesque costume of a peasant, and, as Madame Sand afterward told me, her god-daughter, Madame Sand afterward told me, her god-daughter, whom she had brought from her province. She announced me as 'Madame Saleze,' and returned into the ante-room to tell me, 'Madame says she does not know you.' I began to think I was doomed to the rebuff, among the crowd who deserve it. However, to make assurance sure, I said, 'Ask if she has not received a letter from me.' As I spoke, Madame S. opened the door, and stood looking at me an instant. Our eyes met. I never shall forget her look at that moment. The doorway made a frame for her figure; she is large, but well-formed. She was dressed in a robe of dark violet silk, with a black mantle on her shoulders, her heautiful hair dressed mantle on her shoulders, her beautiful hair dressed with the greatest taste, her whole appearance and attitude, in its simple and lady-like dignity, presented with the greatest laste, her whole appearance and attitude, in its simple and lady-like dignity, presented an almost ludicrous contrast to the vulgar caricature idea of George Sand. Her face is a very little like the portraits, but much finer; the upper part of the forehead and eyes are beautiful, the lower, strong and masculine, expressive of a hardy temperament and strong passions, but not in the least coarse; the complexion olive, and the air of the whole head Spanish (as, indeed, she was born at Madrid, and is only on one side of French blood). All these details I saw at a glance; but what fixed my attention was the expression of goodness, nobleness, and power that pervaded the whole,—the truly human heart and nature that shone in the eyes. As our eyes met, she said, 'C'est vous,' and held out her hand. I took it, and went into her little study: we set down a moment, then I said, 'II me fait de bien de vous voir.' * She looked away, and said, 'Ah' vous m'avez écrit une lettre charmante.' This was all the preliminary of our talk, which then went on as if we had always known one another. She told me, before I went away, that she was going that very lay to vriet to me that when the even way and the preliminary of our talk, which then went on me, before I went away, that she was going that very day to write to me; that when the servant announced me she did not recognize the name, but after a minute it struck her that it might be la dame Améminute it struck her that it might be la dame Americaine, as the foreigners very commonly call me, for they find my name hard to remember. She was very much pressed for time, as she was then preparing copy for the printer, and having just returned, there were many applications to see her, but she wanted me to stay then, saying, 'It is better to throw things aside, and seize the present moment.' I stayed a good part of the day, and was very glad afterwards, for I did not see her again uninterrupted. Another day I was there, and saw her in her circle. Her daughter and another lady were present, and a number of gentlemen. Her position there was of an intellectual woman and good friend,—the same as my own in the circle of my acquaintance as distinguished from my intimates. * * Her way of talking is just like her writing,—lively, picturesque, with an guished from my intimates. * * Her way of talking is just like her writing,—lively, picturesque, with an undertone of deep feeling, and the same happiness in striking the nail on the head every now and then with a blow. * I forgot to mention, that, while talking, she does smoke all the time her little eigarette. This is now a common practice among ladies abroad, but I believe originated with her."

-The touch of complacent self-reference in the above passages is pleasantly characteristic.

Neither England nor France, however though both seem to have at once awakened and more or less to have ballasted this wild, passionate, heaving mind—satisfied the American woman of genius. Her longing was

for Italy—as though (to adopt the tone of her own fancies) she had known that the completion of her destiny awaited her there:—and to Italy she went from France.—The story of her sojourn there, of her singular and secret marriage, of her position and part during the days of the Triumvirate in Rome, — of her home return, and the fearful catastrophe which closed her voyage,—is so full of picturesque in-terest that we must return to this biography for further extract. Meanwhile, we cannot let the present notice go forth without stating that it very imperfectly represents the interest which we have found in these volumes, — which must commend them to all such as delight in studying character.

History of England and France under the House of Lancaster; with an Introductory View of the early Reformation. Murray.

THE author of the volume before us presents himself as a new candidate for the literary laurel of the historian. Who he is we know not; but his pages afford ample testimony that he has been a painstaking student of history and of general literature. Of his attainments and of the careful use which he makes of them, we can speak with great respect. As in the case of Roberston's 'History of Scotland,' the notes and illustrations of the volume before us are more valuable than the text of the narrative. In the hundred pages of supplementary proofs, the author has shown large research and complete knowledge of his subject. We think, too, that the literary style of his notes is superior to that of the body of his work. His mind is evidently more suited to dissertation than to description—more calculated for balancing opin-ions than for depicting social varieties. We might almost suspect, indeed, that we have a lawyer of eminence to deal with in the author of this work. We observe the unaffected firmness of his tone when he discusses legal or constitutional questions; and his historical judg-ments are influenced throughout by reference to mere legality,—to an undue extent when the part which popular passions and national temptations play in history is recollected. In his anxiety that his historical verdict should be thoroughly moral, our author is apt not to make sufficient allowance for the state of civilization at the period of which he speaks.

We infer that this carefully composed volume is offered as a specimen of what the writer can do on English History. It is apparently his first performance in its kind; and while we can give it welcome and commendation, we will indicate to the writer the means by which it seems to us he may command increased success as a narrator in his future works. His treatment of his subject, considering that he has specially addressed himself to it, is too short and summary; and though we are no patrons of book-making, we should have preferred that he had extended his matter in this case over two volumes. He belongs to the ethical school of History as opposed to the picturesque. His style is correct—but it is cold, and he has not studied the art of producing an effect on the reader. In avoiding the errors of the mere historical colourists and picture-makers, he has fallen into the other extreme. His narrative is not sufficiently studded with suggestive facts to awaken and sustain the moral curiosity of the reader. In the second edition of this volume, the author might incorporate into the text some of the matter which he treats of in his notes; and it would give additional value to the work if he should insert a chapter on manners and society in England during the reign of the

House of Lancaster. In these times there is some danger that the

writing of history will degenerate in the direc-tion of composing for immediate and popular effect. History, as the word implies, should be addressed to the understanding—and not to the imagination. The gravity of a conscientious historian's function is truly stated in the Preface to this work .-

"It has oftentimes been laid to the charge of authors that they encourage, when they should restrain, the propensity of the multitude, dazzled by the glories of war, to pass over the guilt of conquerors, the enemies of the human race. A sounder view, however, is not to be inculcated by passing over the talents of those men, and only dwelling on their faults. The historian must above all things be calm and impartial. Forbidden to extenuate crimes, he is alike forbidden to conceal merits, though never allowed to regard the one as a compensation for the other. His conclusions are neither to be attack nor defence, invective nor panegyric; he is rather a judge than an advocate; on no account must he be a partisan."

It is of course very difficult and rare for any historian to be free from honestly entertained convictions which in their force may amount toprejudices. It is a curious fact that the best continuous histories of England should have been written by a professed sceptic like Hume, and an avowed Roman Catholic like Lingard. No doubt there is room for a History of England since the Reformation, written in more sym-pathy with the prevailing and traditional feel-ings of Englishmen than could be expected from a Scotch sceptic or a Romanist divine. Has a Scotch sceptic or a Romanist divine. Has our author a lurking ambition to attempt this achievement, and is his present volume offered as an experiment? These are questions which we will not press. We may say, however, that if he were to engage in such a task, his writing would be as thoroughly Protestant (in the English sense of that word) as Lingard's is Recognist or Hume's indifferentist.

English sense of that word) as Lingard's is Romanist or Hume's indifferentist.

The proceedings of Wycliffe, the character and position of Henry the Fifth of England, and the stirring episode of Joan of Arc, are themes to test a writer's power of composition. Out of these we will choose some specimens of our author's style:—prefacing the following extracts by observing that Wycliffe is a favourite character with him.—

"It is not easy to conceive the impression produced by the New Doctrines, recommended, as they were, not more by the station and the character of their author than by the force with which they appealed to the feelings, the reason, and the interests of mankind. The load seemed to be removed under which the human mind had for so many ages lain prostrate. No longer compressed, it again manifested the elasticity which had never been destroyed, and, making a vigorous effort for entire relief, sprang forward to shake off the whole of its burthen. The gross and manifest absurdity of some received dogmas thus attacked by Wycliffe; the revolting injustice of others; the grievous oppression wrought by their application; the misconduct to which they so easily others; the grevous oppression wrongnt by their application; the misconduct to which they so easily lent themselves; the abuses which they manifestly engendered, so revolting to all the strongest feelings of our nature—were quite sufficient to gain a favourable reception for the tenets of the Reformers, even without the inducements which they so largely held out, by appealing to the worldly interests, and, generally, to the secular views of men. Nor did Wycliffe and his disciples, the 'poor priests,' neglect the means best suited to win the confidence and command the respect of the people. They affected the most primitive simplicity of manners; they appeared only in coarse raiment of a russet hue, usually going about barefooted; they fed on the most frugal and homely fare; they partook of no popular amusements, nor assisted at any of the sports and revels in which the vulgar of the times so greatly delighted. Yet their demeanour was not harsh or repulsive—it was not even severe; their speech was rather winning and bland; and it was observed that they all used the same cast of language, expounding or declaiming in one common style. Though they held that marriage

ility. If you ent, he raises d must have d difficult of circles had portion the ying the forwas not merely permitted to the ministers of the Gospel, but enjoined to the same extent in their case as in that of all others, yet they abstained from it when the indulgence seemed likely to interfere with their sacred functions. They diligently traversed the country in all directions, exhorting and teaching in private, comforting the sick, sustaining the dying, inveighing with an unprecedented boldness against the corruptions of the church, as well as the vices of her clergy; above all, instant in season and out of season in zealously preaching the word, and openly expounding the Scriptures. Far the greatest of all the holds that Wyeliffe had upon the people was obtained by his unlocking to mankind the sacred volume which the decrees of the Romish clergy had shut up from them. He himself translated into the vulgar tongue the whole of the Bible, only detached portions of which had before been given in English; he caused copies of his version to be multiplied; and the duty of constant preaching, whether for inculcating religious truth or for opening the Scriptures to the congregation, was the clerical function which he most peremptorily enjoined."

As other historical writers have made too little of Wycliffe, -our author makes too much. Admitting the vigorous volition and marked individualism of Wycliffe,—still, it is going far to balance him against Luther, for it is impossible to decide what Wycliffe might have been in later times. There is nothing in his special case to show that he possessed that prodigious power over others which made Luther a first-class agent in human affairs. With the religious specialities involved we do not meddle; but, disposed to concur with the opinions generally entertained of Wycliffe by historical inquirers, we think that the author leans to overrating his historical importance. Portraiture of personal character, requiring keen analysis of motive and nice knowledge of the human heart, is not what the writer of this volume excels in. He could better write the history of institutions than that of men. He grasps more easily that which is positive and ascertainable than that which is dramatic or conjectural. His character of Henry the Fifth is tame and meagre, and will be the better for being retouched. Nor is the wonderful story of Joan of Arc told with much historical ability. Hume has in a few suggestive pages given that narration as no writer now living could. Though incorrect in some trivial particulars, Hume's mode of telling Joan's history excites the curiosity of the reflective reader, while it awakens human sympathy with the fate of the heroine. Our author winds up his narrative of Joan's case with the following reflections.

"This is truly a painful passage of history, and the rather that so many persons are necessarily the objects of severe censure; for it must be confessed that a deep stain is left upon the memory of every party to the execrable proceeding. That Bedford should have suffered his feelings of revenge so far to master his sense of justice and his cooler judgment of what sound policy prescribed, as to condemn a French subject, never in allegiance to his sove-reign, for an offence of which his judges and prelates could not by possibility have any cognizance, seems hard to comprehend; but that a great captain should have treated as an offender, a prisoner of war, taken in open fight by the fortune of war, and over whom the fortune of that war alone gave him any power whatever, seems wholly inconceivable. For conduct which nothing can vindicate, his alarm at the impression made on his superstitious soldiery by a belief in her divine mission may perhaps account, though it cannot even soften the blame which every honourable mind at once pronounces upon it. If, indeed, as some have asserted in his defence, he sacrificed her against his better judgment to the popular fury, then truly must his guilt be greatly aggravated in the eyes of all who have ever turned away with indignant scorn, from the well-known spectacle of a judge washing his hands of the blame when he had suffered lesser

criminals to perpetrate the offence. But Charles can hardly be said to have shown himself less worthy of reprobation. He who owed to the Maid his crown, possibly his liberty or his life, made no effort to rescue her from destruction by ransom, none to save her by threatening reprisals on the English captains in his power. It does not appear that any, the least, pains were taken by this ungrateful Prince, to avert or to stay her fate. When, twenty-five years after her murder, her family exerted themselves to obtain an examination of the case, with a view to reversing the judgment, he favoured their proceeding; and the See of Rome pronounced sentence, relieving her memory from the imputation of heresy. But this was the extent of Charles's gratitude towards his illustrious deliverer. Whether it was that she had, during the operations which succeeded his coronation, shown less than her former determination, and been less fortunate in the fights she bore a part in, or that Charles became weary of hearing her praises, and impatient of each success being ascribed to her, or that the whispers of his jealous officers against her found too easy access to his ear, certain it is that without the least struggle, he suffered a deed of atrocious injustice to be perpetrated, which a firm resistance must have prevented. At the height of his fortune, in great part the result of her services, he suffered her family to languish in penury, her mother supported by a weekly dole among the poor of Orleans. No sovereign ever owed a greater debt of gratitude to a subject than Charles owed to the Maid_no man ever proved himself more ungrateful to his benefactor."

An historian's reflections should be pithy, brief and to the purpose. In the above passage, while taking the tone of judicial severity on all the parties who contributed to destroy Joan, the writer misses the truly historical point of view. Without pausing here to remark on the several shares borne by the French and by the English actors in this shameful tragedy—on which of late years some fresh light has been thrown, - we will observe merely that the present writer sentences all to reprobation, as if Joan of Arc had been a common prisoner,— forgetting that the multitude on both sides had not long been disenchanted from their faith in her supernatural mission. In that superstitious age the reaction of feeling against what had been accepted as semi-supernatural was savagely iconoclastic. Mingled passions, of rage, envy and hatred swayed the English and French on Joan's proving to be an uninspired mortal. The true historical reflection on her fall is,that the savage injustice of her fate attests at once the extravagant enthusiasm and the craven fears with which French and English had reciprocally regarded her. In her hours of triumph as in those of her agony, all around her were worked on by more than ordinary passions.

Battles and scenes requiring picturesque description are not the themes best fitted for this writer's treatment. Subjects appealing merely to the civilian are more suited to his pen. He tells the story of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, with force and feeling:—and we will extract it as a favourable specimen of his style. But to bring it within reasonable space, we must break the narrative.—

"Since the death of Wycliffe, though the numbers of his followers went on increasing, and the cruel law of Henry IV. had not been rigorously executed, yet two examples had been made, as we have seen, those of Sawtré and Bradbie: there was a growing disposition to enforce the statute; and the Reformers, though they retained even with stronger attachment than ever their particular tenets, were inclined to shun public observation, reading their favourite books at home, and hearing their chosen preachers either in the privacy of their families, or in places remote from the concourse of men. But they had still protectors of eminent station, even of considerable influence. Among these was a person of extraordinary virtue, of high rank, and of such accomplishments also as are apt to fix the regards of the vulgar.—Sir

John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, a knight greatly distinguished in the wars, a gentleman of unsullier reputation for honour, the head of an ancient house and by right of marriage a peer of the realm. But these qualities, or accidental illustrations, fade away by the side of his noble courage and unshaken faithfulness to his opinions upon the most momentous of all subjects; opinions gravely taken up, or tiously cherished, maintained to the death. in early life been, like others of his rank, given to the indulgencies which fortune placed within his reach; but, having become acquainted with the doctrines of Wycliffe, he had ceased to regard any thing as im-portant compared with the pursuit of religious truth, portant compared with the pursuit of the helping the cultivation of a pure morality, and the helping to free mankind from the thraldom of popery, and cleanse th echurch of Christ from its pollutions. Filled with kindly feelings, his generous nature could ill bear to see his humbler brethren in the true faith suffering under oppression, and as if afraid of openly testifying to the doctrines which, in common with them, he heartily believed. Endued with a dauntless them, he heartly believed. Endused with a damnies spirit, and himself incapable of submission where he felt he was in the right, he held forth a helping hand to others less capable of resisting unaided the force of the ruling powers. His mansion of Cowling Castle, in Kent, thus became the resort of the reformed teachers. Whoever dreaded persecution was sure of a shelter under his roof; and the books of Wycliffe, the Gospel treasures unlocked by him to the people, the traditions of his wisdom, the commemoration of his virtues, formed the habitual subjects of meditation or converse within his hospitable walls. The steady friendship and the important protection which he thus extended to the sect, as well as the influence of his example, so useful to the progress of the reformed doctrines, not unnaturally excited the jealousy of the church party; and the Primate Arundel was among the first disposed to take the alarm—if he might hope for success, to take council also against the formidable adversary. It was resolved to assail him by the new law, to ques-tion him closely upon his opinions, and to require an abjuration of all Wycliffe's tenets, under the penalty now denounced against recusants. The craft prelate saw that his enemy would thus be delivered into his hands; for a refusal to abjure called down the extreme vengeance of the secular arm, while a denial or recantation ensured the triumph of the orthodox in the disgrace of the dissenter. Primate's scheme therefore, seemed skilfully devised; but there lay one serious obstacle in his way. The King, though he leaned strongly against the new sect, and following in his father's footsteps, was disposed to court the Church, had yet so much personal kindness towards Cobham, from early intimacy as well as his natural relish for a character open and fearless like his own, that there seemed no little risk of his support being withheld from the meditated proceeding, if it did not even give him offence. Arundel, therefore, prudently delayed to act until he had sounded Henry. In order, however, to lend the efforts of his priests a more imposing aspect, he repaired to Kensington Palace, then the royal residence, attended by many bishops and a great part of his clergy; stated the charges against Cobham in detail; and received an answer little comporting with a monarch's dignity, much less comporting with a monarca's ugany, worthy of a man whose friend, a prince whose faithful servant, was assailed behind his back by Henry dwelt the calumnies of interested enemies. Henry dwe upon the rank of the accused, his peerage, and his knighthood; besought them to deal favourably with him; desired that they would endeavour to reclaim ' without rigour or extreme handling if it were possible;' but promised himself to 'commune with him, should their impatience brook no delay.' Such a feeble and craven intimation satisfied the Primate's party that they were safe in going on to their purpose. Trusting to the royal promise of intervention, they declined taking any further step until that had been performed: Cobham was accordingly called before the King; and it became at once apparent what must be the issue of the whole affair. have approached their sovereign's person, and been graciously, perhaps tenderly, entreated by him, can best tell how difficultly the voice accustomed to command is resisted when it stoops to imple Chatham felt refusal all but impossible when ask

uth

illed faith

enly

tless

tion

him

subable

rtant

t, as rally

take It

ues

uire

the

ered lown

ile s

the

The

ised; The

new dis-

sonal cy as

and

until

r, to

osing the

nd a

little

hose

k by

d his

with Such

nate's

what

who been

to gratify the King; Cobham had the far more to gratify the King; Cobham had the far more difficult duty of rejecting the royal prayer, kindly preferred, of which his own safety, not his master's gratification, was the object. Being summoned into the presence, he was addressed with the gentleness which in his early years seemed a part of Henry's nature, and earnestly conjured to save himself by obedient submission and acknowledgment of his faults towards his mother, the Holy Church. But he made at once this memorable answer... 'You, reset worthy prince, I am ever prompt and willing he made at once this memoratic answer.— You, most worthy prince, I am ever prompt and willing in shey as the sovereign appointed over me by God, which bear the sword to punish evil doers, and rotect them that do well. Unto you, after him, my whole obeisance is due, and ever hereafter as ever heretofore, with my fortune and my life will I yield me to all your commands in the Lord. But for the me to all your commands in the Lord. But for the Pope and his spiritual power, truly, I owe him nor sait nor service, knowing him by the Scriptures to be the Antichrist, son of perdition, open adversary of God, and the abomination in the Holy Place.—The King, naworthy of such a servant, and incapable of estimating his worth, only felt a regal vexation at finding his well meant councils shown away, and the request peremptorily refused which he deemed it a singular condescension to have made. In this temper of mind he suddenly broke off the conversa-tion, and dismissed the baron, who returned imme-diately to his castle at Cowling."

After describing the subsequent seizure and interrogations of Cobbam, with his resolute replies, the narrative proceeds.—

"Hereupon the Primate stood up, as did all the

clergy, uncovered, and all the lay people uncovered in like manner, while the sentence was pronounced by the Primate. He set forth the particulars of the examination, and in the name of Christ, and appealing to him that the only motive of the judgment was his glory, and for preventing the prisoner, already bad, from becoming worse and infecting the people, condemned him as guilty of detestable heresy, de-livering him over to the secular arm. If any one should imagine that the repeated attempts made during this tormenting interrogatory to draw from the sufferer a denial, or recantation, betokened the least kindness towards him, it must be observed that the object of those efforts was not to justify the court the opject of those efforts was not to justify the court in absolving him, but to obtain for themselves a triumph over his expected apostacy. They well knew, it is true, with whom they had to deal, and could have but faint hopes of any such result. But then they were at least secure of giving their proceeding some colour of reluctance to condemn, if not of compassion towards their victim; and accordingly we find the sentence couched in the language of selflaudation, yet throughout recording the attempts made to shake the prisoner's contumacy, and trepan him into a confession of his error. The vexation of the proceeding, independent of its issue, was most justly complained of by the illustrious accused. For many hours, on two several days, he was kept under the close questioning of prelates, priests, doctors, and lawyers—men deeply skilled in all the learning and all the subtleties of the metaphysical theology. Their interrogations were pressed upon him in every form; the subject of them was not any matter of fact, but only his own opinion and belief. Upon the answers hemight give depended his fate; and not only was he compelled thus to furnish proof against himself, but the purport of his statement was to be judged by the court, and his guilt or innocence was to depend upon the opinion which they might form of his doctrines. Then the judges, or rather inquisitors, who were thus to weigh his merits, were so far from being impartial to weign ms merits, were so me from mening impartant that they represented the party against whom he had thought, and spoken, and acted—the party who for their own interest, the cause of their spiritual order and temporal emolument, had put him upon his trial. The multitude of his adversaries assembled to judge The multitude of his adversaries assembled to judge him were supported by a surrounding multitude of their retainers; the court-house was filled with clerks, and canons, and friars, and parish clerks, bellringers, pardoners, in short, all who were sure to feel the most violent prejudice against him, who regarded him as their implacable and powerful enemy, and, adding spiritual to secular business, 'derided him,' we are told, 'with innumerable mocks and scorns, reckoning him to be a horrible heartie and a processories.

sentence itself he heard with an equal mind. With a cheerful countenance he addressed the court in a few but solemn words: 'Though ye judge my body,' said he, 'which is but a wretched thing, yet I am sure ye can do no harm to my soul. He that created will, of His infinite mercy, save it according to His promise, by whose eternal grace I will stand to what I have rehearsed, even to the very death.' Then, I have rehearsed, even to the very death. Then, turning to the people and spreading out his hands, he bade them be well aware of these men, who would lead them to their perdition, blind leaders of the blind. When he had ended, falling on his knees blind. When he had ended, falling on his knees and raising his hands and eyes to heaven, he prayed for his persecutors: 'Lord God eternal! I beseech Thee, for Thy great mercy's sake, to forgive my pursuers, if it be Thy blessed will!' Surely, whether we regard the greatness of the occasion, a stremuous fight with the arms of reason, piety, and faith, against the most pernicious error, the most enormous abuse or the accelition of the party both in worlding. -or the condition of the party, both in his worldly and his religious capacity—or the noble demeanour, the signal ability, the unshaken fortitude displayed by him in the most trying circumstances, when ex-posed to the greatest earthly peril without anything like a crime or even fault laid to his charge, and cheerfully sustaining himself when assailed by the united oppression of unlimited regal power and un-measured popular obloquy—we must allow that history presents for our reverent admiration few passages more striking than this."

We would desire to give our readers a spe cimen of the easy adroitness with which this author uses his learning in his supplemental notes-some of which contain able strictures on various partial statements of Dr. Lingard. Re-ferring to the Scotch inroad called "The Foul

aid, "—our author says:—
"Dr. Lingard (iii. 362) states as an undoubted fact that the expedition was undertaken in consequence of an understanding between the Scotch Cabinet and the Lollards, and he cites as his authority T. Wals., Fordun, and T. Elm. The two latter are wholly Fordun, and T. Elm. The two latter are wholly silent on the subject of any such understanding. T. Wals. (446) alone asserts that Cobbam addressed the Scots with promises of large sums of money, and that he met Douglas at Pontefract. We have already shown the absurdity of this story. T. Liv. is wholly silent on any such charge against the Lollards, much as he hated what he terms their 'nefarious superstition' (7). It must be observed, too, that Henry himself had some time before received intimation of an attempt from Scotland, against which he warned those whom he left in charge before he sailed in August 1417. He expressly states that this attempt had been set on foot by the Duke of Orleans, who was then a prisoner of war, and whom he therefore desires to be kept in close custody at Pontefract (Let. of Henry V. apud T. Liv., ed. Hearne, p. 99). It is indeed by no means certain that the Scotch expedition took place before Cobham's death. Fordun's inaccuracy, as well as his contempt of dates, is proverbial. He confounds together the campaigns of 1415 and 1417 (ii. 448). T. Liv. (56) mentions Exeter's return so as to make the Scotch inroad appear later. Lingard (iii. 362), from being unacquainted with Scotch antiquities, says of the inroad, It proved a foul raid, which tells nothing. The act is, it was called ever after 'the foul raid,' meaning, the disgraceful incursion. In Hearne's edition of the 'Scotichronicon,' it is in a note called 'folle raid,' and Harl. MS. (iv. 1186) is cited."

Our author's long critical note referring to the authorities on the history of Joan of Arc is another instance of his erudition and research. But of his great literary attainments there can be no doubt. We trust that he will continue his historical pursuits. His learning, absence of clap-trap, and freedom from the gaudy artifices of colourists, combined with his industry, must in any case secure him literary credit. studying narration as it is explained by those who have philosophically treated of the art of writing history, he will acquire more of the method of stating the facts which his researches bring before him. He will do well not to overhim to be a horrible heretic, and a man accurred look Lucian's admirable tract on the method of changes and improvements in the housing, soon, before God.' But all this dismayed him not. The writing history; and even in the Abbé de dress, and amusements of Europeans—German

Mably's essay on the same subject he will find valuable hints. In his desire to attain the chastely severe style of a historian, let him take pains in the selection of those facts and incidents which when plainly stated always move a reader. We have no doubt that if this author shall continue to write history he will honourably signalize his name. We could much wish that he would put together his "Notes on Lin-gard," something in the manner of Mr. Brodie's strictures on Hume. His notes here prove that such a volume from his pen would be valuable, -and from the wide acceptance that Lingard has attained it is much wanted.

Sketches from Popular and Still Life—[Skizzen aus Natur und Völkerleben]. By J. G. Kohl. 2 vols. Dresden, Kunze; London, Dulau & Co.

So nearly marvellous is the diligence of German pens, that even familiarity with it does not always prevent surprise. There seems to be no limit to the space of paper they can cover, not with froth and bubbles merely, but with good scholars'-ink, in a tolerably fair hand, setting down substantial matter, the produce of thought, observation, or study, as the case may be,— sometimes of all three together—which diligent readers may peruse to some profit, if not with extreme pleasure. It is no mere accident that the language of these industrious writers is of all modern tongues that which best expresses all modern tongues that which best expresses their quality. Schreibselig—" blest with a gift of writing"—not only conveys the notion of fluency, but also rates the abundance itself as a kind of happiness.

This felicity, whatever it may be worth, cannot be denied to our old acquaintance Herr

Kohl,-who from Dresden favours the public with these two miscellaneous octavos nearly at the same moment when offering them at Leipzig the pair of solid duodecimos which we lately described [see Athen. No. 1237] on the Rhine. The new volumes contain a total of more than seven hundred well-filled pages, of various matter, all relating to Germany :--political lucubrations--statistics, moral, social and sumptuary--notes of visits to strange places, of customs, super-stitions, or dialects prevailing in particular spots —ethnographic essays—collections on fluvial geography—characters of Cretinism—and vati-cinations of a "German fleet." Of this composite mass-parts of which imply no small amount of previous study and reference-a fair half has been written within a space of three years (between 1848—50),—most likely for various periodicals. Many of the essays partake of the character of our Review articles; while shorter political chapters have probably done duty before

as newspaper "leaders."

With the latter, which open Vol. I., we have no concern. It is true that what belongs to the special domain of politics at home soon be-comes history abroad; but in order to such uses here, we should have to re-compose, instead of describing, this part of Herr Kohl's labours. It will be enough to say, that they are bent on expressing a lively dislike and total distrust of such republican systems and remedies as were rifest in 1848-9. The negative side of these is laid bare with sufficient address; but in reference to opposite principles, or in general views of the science of government, which call for a more difficult exercise of mind, the writer seldom rises beyond mere commonplace, and cannot be praised for much strength or ingenuity.

The essay that follows, entitled 'Panem et Circenses,' is one of the most entertaining in the collection. It discusses in great detail the changes and improvements in the housing, food,

especially—within the last century: the result being to establish on the whole the vast advance of modern life in all common necessaries and comforts. The particulars adduced in support of this view have been carefully gathered from a wide field of information; some are curious, and the comments on selected points are often both lively and acute. The growing use of silk, for instance, as an article of dress leads to a view of its effect on costume, which is not without novelty.—

Silk is an agreeable and healthy material. Used in dress, it retains the electricity of our bodies; in the drapery of our rooms and furniture-covers it reflects the sunbeams, giving them a quicker brilliancy, and it heightens colours with a charming light. esses an element of cheerfulness, of which the dull surfaces of wool and linen are destitute. It also promotes cleanliness; will not readily imbibe dirt; and does not harbour vermin so kindly as wool does. Its continually growing use by man, accordingly, is beneficial in many ways. Grace and beauty, even, owe something to silk. You cannot stiffen it, like thick woollen or linen, without destroying all its gloss and value. The more silk ribbons, therefore,more silk kerchiefs and robes are used, instead of linen and wool,—the more graceful becomes the outward aspect of mankind. A number of strange grotesque fashions, originating in the use of linen, would never have been invented during the more general employment of silk. The fluttering ribbon, the rustling and flowing skirts of silk, the silk kerchief loosely knotted round the neck, have materially contributed to make our costume more natural and pleasing to the eye. It is therefore satisfactory to see this gay material becoming every day the pro-perty of a wider circle of consumers.

An article on "The Slavonic People and Panslavic tendencies" has evidently been prepared as an antidote to certain views of the latter which have lately excited attention, not in Germany alone. The early records of the Slavonic races, their migrations and historic progress, described with considerable learning, are brought down through successive ages to modern times; and serve to introduce a view of the actual distribution, political bearing, religious divisions, character, languages, and civilization of the several Slavonic bodies of modern Europe, -from which are drawn conclusions against the ideal union of these separate branches of a common stock in any coherent Panslavic whole. Uniform as the Slavon races may be in many respects, there has been no stronger feature in the national character since their first known appearance than the constant tendency to split into divided tribes,—and the proneness of these to mutual hostility, is far more inveterate than any common animosity towards an alien blood.

The Poles and Russians, the two main branches of the Slavonic stock, have been separated from of old by political enmity. The Poles in earlier times dealt as hardly with Moscow as the Russians have more recently done with Warsaw: _they had formerly tyrannized over the Russians as much as they are now enslaved by them. This reciprocal antipathy is historical, and deeply rooted on both sides. Hatred of the Poles, among Russians of all ranks, comes out more strongly than almost any other national dislike; and among the Poles the hate of Russians is less vehement and profound. Historical antipathies between the other Slavon branches are also on record,-though these have fallen out of sight under the dominion of foreigners. The tribes on the Elbe and Oder were in constant quarrel with each other, in the very face of the German enemy; with whom, even, they would often unite from mere hatred to antagonists of their own blood. The battles between the Poles and the Bohemians were most bloody, and continued nearly down to the term of their existence as independent States. To this day the Bohemians and Poles revile each other, not only in the common sayings of the vulgar, but in the writings of the more cultivated. For proof of this, read the Polish-Bohemian disputes in the Slavonic 'Central Papers,' The Slavonic Bohemians, Mora-

Danube contended no less cruelly than the Poles and Russians :- they each laid waste the other's territories. A late historian of the Southern Slavons the French Professor Cyprian Robert, asserts that the Servians, if the Bulgaro-Servian union which they covet should ever come to pass, would tyrannize over the Bulgarians as hardly, or worse, than the Turks:—for which reason the Bulgarians rather fear than like their Servian neighbours. The Illyrian tribes have scarcely ever been able to live in peace together: even the rule of the foreigner could hardly force them to cease fighting. They are divided by national antipathies and by hatred grounded in their former history. The Bulgarians, the Illyrians, the Czecks, all the Slavons, indeed, might incline to the Russians, in the way the Panslavists desire. would be glad enough to be released by the Russians from foreign supremacy, and raised to the condition of sovereign nations; but as they actually fear that Russia would swallow them up herself, and make their future harder even than their present lot, this ill-suppressed apprehension deters them from Russia, in spite of other motives. Nor are the Russians. either, by any means at one among themselves. The Little-Russian, robbed by the Great-Russian of his independence, and altogether in constitution a being of a different sort, hates him hardly less bitterly than

The note of one or two of the many superstitions still current will give but a faint idea of their number and variety, embracing nearly every possible circumstance of humble life. Among those relating to omens, the following

are not the least impressive .-If the lips of a corpse retain their redness, it is a ign that it means to give the death-kiss to somebody else; and that within the year another must follow. The same will happen if the eyes of the corpse are by any neglect omitted to be closed after death. In most villages they have what is called the "corpse plank;" on which they place the body when it is removed from the bed to be dressed. The bed being wanted for use as soon afterwards as possible, they do not like to leave the corpse in it long; but lay it on the "corpse-plank" immediately after death. This board is the property of the commune; but it is always left in the dwelling where it was last used, until a death occur in some neighbour's house, to which it is then carried. * * This corpse plank is apt to behave at times in a very alarming manner. Usually it lies still enough in its place on the beams of the loft. But when a death is at hand, it often gives the first warning, by a sudden noise. seems on such occasions to spring upwards, and then descends with a loud crash on the timbers. The people call this "the fall of the corpse-plank." The corpse-plank has fallen," they whisper to each other, "Somebody is now going to die in the village." This does not invariably take place in the house where the plank is lying. The noise may also be heard in houses where it has not been for some time; in which case it signifies that one of the family there must die. If the plank "falls" early in the morning the death will follow suddenly :- if late in the evening, a somewhat longer notice is implied. I heard of a carpenter in Dresden to whom every order for a new coffin used to be regularly foretold by a "fall" of this kind.

Still wilder is the popular belief "in the possibility of a compact with the Evil One:"—
a persuasion rife with suspicion and apt for abuse, especially where its objects are "generally found among those whom fortune or their own industry have made richer than their neighbours." The result of the diabolic treaty is betrayed by the presence in the suspected house of a familiar—"the Dragon," usually incarnate in some insect or other small creature—which the owner tries to conceal in boxes or bye-places, feeding and conferring with it by night, or when he thinks himself alone. The millers, being among the richer sort of peasants,—and curiously enough in all countries disliked by the poor—are the most frequent victims of this prejudice of the Saxon vulgar.—

It is altogether a strange business to live with cople who have "the Dragon." A miller's man. A miller's man, who had once worked in a mill where the owner who had once worked in a limit where the owner was suspected of keeping a dragon, declared to me that he could not positively say if the report were true, but certainly knew that all was not as it should be in the mill. "There were always," he said, "a swarm of adders crawling about in the wheel-room, and even from behind the oven. Every morning we could track the adders in the meal on the mill floor. They would often come out in twos and threes in succession, and play with each other. Many a time they plumped out overhead from the old damp walls of the wheel-room; we now and then got their heads cut off. But then the rest of the carcase would draw itself back into the wall and disappear; and we could never quite root them out, although we destroyed numbers of them, miller did not like us to kill them; and late at night. we often saw him roaming about in the mill with bread crumbs in a basket: what he did there he told nobody. But we knew very well he was feeding the adders. On the morrow afterwards, instead of the crumbs, he had all kinds of coins in the basket, often old and strange-fashioned, round, three and four cornered; but none of us dared to ask him how he had come by them. At such times we used to say among ourselves "that he had again been to the little Grey Man_the adders' master_overnight, selling him the crumbs." * * One night I came home late, and saw a light through the window of a room, which I knew was occupied by nobody. I got a ladder, and mounted up to the window, to see who could be waking there so late. To my horror I saw seated in the room two men, each without a head; and although the chamber was lighted up, I could not perceive either lamp or candle in it. But as soon as I showed myself at the window, the two creatures started up and vanished; the room became dark in an instant; and for my part I was in such a fright that I all but fell from the ladder. After that l lost no time in quitting the miller's service. He gave me a couple of dollars beyond my due, and begged me to say nothing on the subject.

The "Remarks on Living and Cookery in the Erzgebirge" are well worth perusal :- but their details cannot be dished up in a summary way. We must be content to report that they give a favourable picture of the frugality, temperance and good humour of these Saxon villagers, -a low idea of their intellectual state,-and evidences of decline rather than advance in their physical condition. Still, the general features, though rude enough, are not wanting in traits of character that bear witness to their descent from a noble stock,—now much changed, however, by a mixture of Slavonic blood, which shows itself both in customs and in speech. The notes on their cookery are minute, and might on the whole be termed satisfactory, - but for some revelations which it may be as well to leave to the curious reader. They refer to certain in-novations in diet, whether by bold or by famished appetites, the details of which might be too much for nice English stomachs. In mercy to them, we shall not say what unusual kinds of food may be found in the pots and on the spits of some Erzgebirge epicures. It is proper, however, to advise travellers, whom love of the picturesque may take thither, to look well to their canine companions; -and, if they should chance to be belated in out-ofthe-way quarters, it will be prudent to scrutinize before tasting the meats set before them, whether roast or sodden.

We have called these volumes an instance of ready writing. It is but fair to add, that they have not been idly written. Where the subject requires it, there appears proof of knowledge and research, creditable to the author and conducive to the instruction, while sustaining the faith, of the reader in matters of personal report. For conclusions on any ground lying beyond a limited reach of thought, Herr Kohl can hardly expect to pass as an authority. The middle class

52

with

ner

vere

the

twoi

ther.

the

and

The

with he

ding d of sket, and

how d to the sellcome

got a

who

8aw

ead;

two

ich a

that

He, and

way.

ance

sical ough

cha-

om a r, by itself

es on

the

some

ve to

in in-

r by night In

usual

and

whom er, to

and,

nt-of-

tinize

whe-

ace of

they

abject ledge

con-

eport.

ond a

ardly

class

of writers, whom poetry rejects, may, with certain restrictions, be accepted in prose: when they bring the fruits of study, or gleanings from remarkable or unfrequented places. In such offices, the merit of an author's assiduity may be fully acknowledged, without attaching more than a slight regard to his judgment on higher questions, the decision of which belongs to wisdom or to genius.

It is further remarked, that the Slavonic race, to present times, at least, have proved incapable of anything but the two extremes of political being. In their first rude state, "a democratic anarchy is the type of their national life; wherever this condition ends, there begins in the history of their several bodies the harshest oppression of the mass, by native despots, or by the not less severe tyranny of foreigners." Compared with the Romano-German nations, they have invariably shown themselves devoid of political creativeness and of capacity for progressive developement. A Panslavic empire, therefore, would be a frightful semi-barbarous engine, terrible to the civilized parts of Europe. Hitherto, Russia, the only power which could realize this idea, has given no public sign of embracing it. But she is prone to "bide her time;" and will not reject the means of enlarging her influence whenever she can safely do it. The scheme of Panslavism—concludes the writer—would be merely chimerical, but for the existence of Russia:—but as it might by her ambition become a reality, it behoves all the Western powers to be vigilant against its encroachments. From this German view of the question—the result of a considerable mass of historical and statistical facts, clearly and ably discussed,—there will probably be little dissent among other cultivated nations

of Europe. The two next articles need not detain us long. The "German fleet," which they were designed to assist in creating, has already, since they were written, faded from the eyes of sanguine projectors into that shadowy condition which is the doom of all attempts to construct which is the door of an attempts to construct by mere words and wishes a reality that can grow up only by the organic virtue of national wants, circumstances and aptitudes. That Germany, even with all the dreams of complete union realized, could become a great maritime power, is simply denied by nature, in refusing to her any extent of navigable coast propor-tioned to the space of her inland territory,—any nautical population worth counting, when com-pared with the aggregate of inhabitants, to whom the sea and its habits must always be strange. With her Baltic waters sealed for nearly half the year by frost, with her Adriatic harbours separated by a whole continent from those in the North Sea,—these, too, barred by the Sound, those by the Straits of Gibraltar,—action on a great scale would be impossible. It would be vain to waste the treasure demanded to establish a fleet that in essential points would be lame from the moment of its birth. Great naval powers can be raised only from races largely addicted to the seas; and this can never be the case with more than a small part of those races that speak German. With money, a fleet may doubtless be built at home or purchased abroad; but to man and officer a navy fit for maritime empire, more is required than any draughts from a few sea-ports in the Baltic can supply: above all things, a love of the sea in the people at large, which the Germans as a whole have never yet displayed. How truly this is the case now, might be seen even from Herr Kohl's own lamentations over the paltry gifts of the German public in aid of this chimerical enterprise in 1848.—

According to the short-hand writer's reports of the

(Frankfurt) Parliament, the collection up to July 1848 amounted in all to the sum of 27,752 florins (2,000l. sterling):—about as much, in other words, as the crew of a single ship of the line would consume in a single month's time in biscuit and salt beef.

This estimate for the victualling of a man-of-war may indeed be found as extreme as the rest of Herr Kohl's practical notions of a fleet; but the fact deplored is not the less significant;—nor is the contrast between inflated expectations and ludicrous collapse the less diverting because the terms may on one side be exaggerated. On a trip down the Weser,—to discover the embryo of a German fleet,—described in the second article, there are some laughable instances of the puerile glee with which our worthy traveller nurses his fancy of a thing—which, beyond all others, most sternly refuses to exist as a toy or a makebelieve. But we cannot devote any more space to harmless vagaries, on a topic already gone into the limbo of vain wishes.

into the limbo of vain wishes.

Of a monograph, "The Danube," which closes the first volume, the design and method have been lately described, in our notice of the author's 'Essay on the Rhine' [Athen. No. 1927]

Allied to this, though more popularly treated is the account, at the beginning of the second volume, of a voyage down the Moselle from Trèves to Coblenz; in which the aspects of that river and the condition of those who live on its banks are amusingly described,—with the same attention to details for which the writer had already gained credit in more remote excursions. This is the last paper of a recent date; the rest having been written at intervals be-tween 1845 and 1847:—two in Switzerland, on the Dialect of the Bernese Oberland, and on Cretinism :- on neither of which we shall pause. The Essay on Swiss Idioms belongs to a chapter on grammar, the value of which compression would destroy:—and on Cretinism, so far as it presents a topic of general interest, we let the traphed on the continuous for we lately touched, on the occasion of Dr. Gug-genbühl's Letter [Athen. No. 1234]. The remaining three articles—not the worst in the collection—belong to the class of local studies, -the ground being in or near the author's native Saxony. After an excursion across the Bavarian frontier to the stalactitic caverns of Franconia, near Forchheim, on the Upper Maine, he returns to districts east and south of Dresden. Here, after an interesting survey of the Slavonic population settled in Lusatia, or roaming westward, he sits down to record the rustic manners and superstitions, the specialities in food and cookery, among the German families that sur-rounded him during a residence of some length at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Foreign readers will find these studies among the most amusing parts of the volume.

Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. By Lady Theresa Lewis.

THERE is no portrait in the Clarendon Collection at The Grove—rich as it is in portraits of eminent men—which the student of English history will look on with so much interest as the three-quarter portrait of Lucius Cary Viscount Falkland,—"the virtuous and the just," as he is called by Pope,—"the blameless and the brave," as he is called by Southey. No character in the written gallery of the "Great Rebellion" has been drawn by its author with greater nicety of touch or breadth of handling than the character of Falkland. Whenever an opportunity occurs to Clarendon of mentioning the name of Falkland, it is always accompanied

by some expression of affection and esteem. His great character of his friend—for he has drawn also many portraits of him in small—has been made, it has been happily observed, from near and repeated views:—to which we will add, that the outward appearance of the man seems to have been finished in after-life from the portrait at The Grove. Most truly does the written character answer to the figure on the canvas. No engraving has yet done justice to this impressive portrait; which, in addition to its value as answering to the likeness of the man as words pourtray him, has this further value, that it is the portrait which belonged to Clarendon himself.

It was to be expected, perhaps, that Lady Theresa Lewis as the descendant of Lord Clarendon, would find in Falkland the favourite hero of the gallery at The Grove,—and such is the case. Though she has done justice to both Capel and Hertford, and gathered scattered pieces of new information about their lives, with a painstaking and skilful hand,—yet it is with Falkland that we see Lady Theresa most at home. Her industry has brought new matter of moment to light,—and from her pages the following brief memoir of Falkland will be compiled:—though we shall take the opportunity of pointing out a few omissions and errors, such as our own cursory reading will enable us to make,—and for which from so painstaking a writer we feel assured that we shall obtain more thanks than critices generally obtain.

thanks than critics generally obtain.

The father of Lucius Cary was the first Viscount Falkland, Sir Henry Cary of Aldenham:—a Hertfordshire gentleman, raised to a Scottish peerage by King James the First, and the immediate predecessor of the great Lord Strafford in the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland. His mother was the daughter and sole heir of Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the reign of James the First,—whose name is now known to students of the inns of court principally by Tanfield Court in the Temple, so called after this once well-known dignitary of the law. The father was a man of many attainments; but his greatest reputation has been obtained—oddly enough—from his full-length portrait in a white dress, which hung till lately in the gallery of Strawberry Hill, and is known to have suggested 'The Castle of Otranto' to its

Lucius, the eldest son of his parents, was born, it is thought, at Burford, in Oxfordshire, about the year 1610. His name, however, is not to be found in the Burford registers:—so that while admitting the period of his birth—of which there can be little doubt—we must look elsewhere for the place of his birth. His education, he obtained, it is said, at Trinity College, Dublin; whither he was taken in 1622, when, in his twelfth year, his father was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. From Trinity College, Dublin, he was removed to St. John's College at Oxford; but the period of his residence there is not stated,—though the information might doubtless be obtained, and with ease, from the books of the college.

He does not seem to have been distinguished in early life for his attention to the graver studies of the University, and there is too much reason to believe that his College career was marked with some of those wild excesses commonly attributed to the heat and impetuosity of youth. Till Lady Theresa wrote, our next knowledge of him was obtained from a petition to Charles the First, presented by the father in favour of his son, then a prisoner in the Fleet. The cause of his confinement was unknown; but the researches of Lady Theresa Lewis have not only discovered the cause, but have brought to light the curious correspondence which led to his imprisonment.

He had obtained, it now appears, the command of a company in, there is reason to believe, an Irish levy, from which he was removed—why we know not—by King Charles the First. The following spirited letter to the officer to whom his company was given is undated,—but the period may be safely enough fixed as January 1629-30.

"Sir Lucius Cary to Sir Francis Willoughby.

"Sir,-If I had known certainly afore the other day that you had my company, and afore yesterday where your lodging was, you had afore now heard from me. Now, I hear you are to go towards Ireland on Monday, to which I shall be a little Remora. I only desire you to excuse me that I send a servant of mine and not a friend on such a business, for it is too short a time to make a friend in, and I had none ready to make. I do confess you a brave gentleman (and for mine own sake I would not but have mine adversary be so), but I know no reason why, therefore, you should have my company, and more than why therefore you should have my breeches, which if every brave man should have, I should be fain shortly to beg in trowses. I doubt not but you will give me satisfaction with your sword, of which, if you will send me the length, with time and place, you shall be sure (according to the appointment) to meet.

LUCIUS CARY."

To this Willoughby replied as follows :-"Sir Francis Willoughby to Sir Lucius Cary.

"Sir,—Your lines, though unexpected in such a nature, I have received. 'Tis true, as I hear, that the company which was yours is conferred upon me, the knowledge of which came to my hands not above eight days ago. It was no suit of mine to deprive you of anything you possessed, but to the contrary, I desired that neither your honourable father's, nor yours, nor Sir Charles Cootses companies might be rred to me; and this my respect will be witnessed by very good men. This proceeded out of a due respect to my Lord your father, unto whom I have ever given all due respects. And there is no man living that can justly tax me that ever I sought for any particular company, either yours or any man else, and therefore am free from doing you wrong. I have lost better fortunes by following His Majesty than any is given me yet. This is well known to the world, and I could wish that I were rendered in the same estate I was in, and you your company again; but being this is an act of His Majesty's, who doubt-less will maintain it, I shall be the bolder to justify myself in it; yet shall I not willingly accept of this your letter as sufficient cause of a quarrel with you, my conscience giving sufficient assurance that I never wronged you. With this I will conclude, that if this answer be not sufficient to plead my innocence, I will be found ready to give you any content befitting a gentleman. In the meantime, I shall desire that you will ground your business well, and not rashly run into an error, in laying a blame upon him that bath not deserved. This my answer, being both modest and just, I refer to your further consideration, and so I end, and rest yours to dispose of,
"Fr. WILLOUGHBY."

Still unsatisfied, Sir Lucius sent his friend, it appears, with a second message for the length of Sir Francis's sword, and the exact time and place. Sir Francis again replied in writing .-

" Sir Francis Willoughby to Sir Lucius Cary. "Sir,-Since my last answer to yours, which I resumed might have served to have excused him that never wronged you, yet I find by relation from Capt. Rainsford that you rest unsatisfied, and, as he tells me, it is because I have accepted of that company which was yours and taken from you by His Majesty, and of late conferred upon me by the Lords Justices, and further he tells me that in regard you cannot strike at the hand, you must and will strike at the stone that lies lower. If this be your meaning, then this is my answer :- 'That as I no ways have done you wrong, so am I resolved to receive none from you; yet you, being the son of a father for whom I have and do much honour, and would be glad to retain his Honour's good opinion, I do out of a good conscience and these respects desire to show an unjust and ill-grounded quarrel with you;

wherein if you persist, then I desire you to take notice by these that what I have received is by gift from His Majesty, which I am bound in duty to maintain with my life, or else unworthy of it. What is conferred upon me is done by the Lords Justices, which I am also in honour bound to make good. So as I will conclude that my cause being just, I shall be ready to perform what I have here written; and in regard it is well known that my intended journey hath been long in expectation, and now being ready to journey within three days, for many reasons can not divert my course from Bristol, where if you desire to meet me I shall express myself to be an honest man and shall endeavour to give you content in your desire. And so I rest as you shall or will conceive FR. WILLOUGHBY.

"I beg, sir, let me understand your mind by writing,-it will be the better concealed."

Notwithstanding Sir Francis's caution to Sir Lucius, the secret reached the ear of the King; and on the 17th of January, 1629-30, a warrant was issued to the Warden of the Fleet prison to receive into his custody the person of Sir Lucius Cary and to keep him prisoner until further orders. It was at this period that the Lord Deputy appealed to the King in the following remarkable petition.—

"The Lord Falkland's Petition to the King,

"Most humbly showing that I had a son until I lost him in your Highnesses displeasure, where I cannot seek him because I have not will to find him there. Men say there is a wild young man now prisoner in the Fleet for measuring his actions by his own private sense. But now that for the same your Majesty's hand hath appeared in his punishment, he bows and humbles himself before and Whether he be mine or not I can discern by no light but that of your royal clemency; for only in your forgiveness can I own him for mine. Forgiveness is the glory of the supremest power, and this the operation: that when it is extended in the st measure, it converts the greatest offenders into the greatest lovers, and so makes purchase of the heart—an especial privilege peculiar and due to sovereign princes. If now your Majesty will vouchsafe out of your own benignity to become a second nature and restore that unto me which the first gave me, and vanity deprived me of, I shall keep my reckoning of the full number of my sons with comfort, and render the tribute of my most humble thankfulness: else my weak old memory must forget one.

The result was, that Sir Lucius was released on the 27th of January, 1629-30,-making the period of his imprisonment ten days. imprisonment weaned him from the excesses in which he had formerly indulged,-and on his release he would appear to have taken to books and to cultivating the friendship of distinguished men. He now became acquainted with Hyde, then a young man ambitious like himself of distinction for verse,—and with Ben Jonson, whose genius, learning and companionable qualities brought a little senate around him, by whom he was called "father," they in return being called by him "sons." Of this society was Sir Henry Morison, whose sister Sir Lucius married about the year 1631 or 1632, much to the annoyance of the Lord Deputy, who was busy at the time negotiating a marriage of his son with the daughter of the Lord Treasurer Weston. It is said that the Lord Deputy never forgave his son,-and that belief is strengthened by the short period which elapsed between the marriage of Sir Lucius and his father's death. In September 1633 the Lord Deputy was killed while hunting at Theobalds. He died intestate, -leaving a widow, whose masculine understanding was afterwards exerted in endeavouring to convert her son Sir Lucius to the religion of the Roman Catholics.

to learning, to controversial divinity, and to the conversation of Chillingworth. In the class shades of Great Tew, Ben Jonson may have wandered;—and it is easy to conjure up with the help of Clarendon what Falkland's virtuous life was like at this memorable period. Poetry and divinity engaged his attention; and if he had written verse equal to his prose—or to his speeches—he would have found a higher place among poets than even Lady Theresa in her pardonable partiality would assign to him. His early effusions were distinguished by the licen-tiousness of his age and of his own life, his later compositions by a pastoral affectation for which it is not easy to forgive him. But the verse of Falkland is very little known, nor is Lady Theresa herself at all "well up" in the poetry of her hero. She has missed a very long poem on the death of Mary Villiers, Marchioness of Hamilton,—and other "versicles" to which, were this the place, we could easily direct her attention.

From the peaceful seclusion of Great Tew, and from controversies with Chillingworth, Lord Falkland was aroused by the war-blast which blew from Scotland to terrify and enrage a King fitter to talk to Vandyck and Massinger than to govern England in such yeasty times. In the expedition to the North, King Charles the First was accompanied by Lord Falkland, -with the best wishes in verse of Cowley and of Waller. He was with the King also on his return; and made his first appearance in the House of Commons in the Parliament assembled for the first time on the 3rd of November, 1640,memorable Parliament, indeed, for it beheaded the King by whom it was called together, and was dismissed and turned adrift in the h of its pride by one of its own members. In this Parliament Lord Falkland sat for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

From this period his history is found in the ages of Clarendon,—and told so charmingly that it is as impossible to abridge what he said, as it is needless to transcribe it. Lord Falkland was made Secretary of State to the King on the 1st of January 1641-2; and fell, in his thirty-fourth year, at the battle of Newbury, on the 20th of September, 1643. He is buried in the church of Great Tew,-but no monume marks the spot. He stands, however, in the New Houses of Parliament, in marble, by the side of his friend, the great Lord Clarendon. In the House they always sat together,-md in the same book they will live together. He was an able and a temperate man; and had his advice been acted on his country might have been spared much of the civil discord which distracted it and wasted some of its best blood. Had he lived he would doubtless have been yet better known. He died young,—and Jonson has told us in delicious verse that his death is not to be regretted .--

The state of the s

be regretted.—
It is not growing like a tree
In bulk doth make men better be;
Or standing long an oak three hundred yea.
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sear;
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light.

Should Lady Theresa Lewis have occasion to reprint her book, she will do well to procure a copy of Lord Falkland's will,—from which she will find that Lorenzo was his third, not his second son. We would recommend her at the same time to collate the copy of Cowley's letter about the Sortes Virgilianæ with the letter # On his marriage, Lord Falkland—as he must now be called—retired to the estate of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, which he had inherited direct from his maternal grandfather, Chief Baron Tanfield. Here he dedicated his time instead of, "Virgil has told me something to '52

the

with

etry f he

o his

her His.

icen-

n for

t the

n the long

hich, t her

Tew, Lord which

King an to n the First

th the

aller.

; and

ise of

0,-a

r, and height in this

ort, in

in the ningly he bus Falk-

King in his

ry, on

ument

in the

by the

, and He

t have which blood.

Jone eath is

asion to

ocure a

not his

r at the 's letter etter 113

cellance

hnson's "Virgil

Emily Howard. By Mrs. Dunlop. 3 vols.

Tun novelty in this love story is, the scene in which its greater portion is laid — Portugal. Of that country, with its bright skies, genial climate, abundant fruits, and courteous inhabitants, Mrs. Dunlop writes with the ecstatic fondness of a lover; and some of the episodical tures and descriptions have all the glow of real experience. Here, for instance, is a pretty rignette taken at Cintra.—

real experience. Here, for instance, is a pretty vignette taken at Cintra.—

"They found Carlos and his sister holding a lively confirme with the two queijada [cheesecake] girls of Giatra, as to the possibility of hoisting the cheese-ak-basket in safety within reach of the little purchase. 'Come, Emily,' cried Sophia, 'help us with year landkerchief; we have knotted ours together, but they are still too abort, and we have such a longing for a queijada."— My handkerchief will scarcely halp you,' said Emily, 'it is so small; but Sefa has a long string in her work-basket, I know.'—And forgeting alike her tears and what had caused them, also are to a seat at a little distance, where sat the 'faithful Josefa,' as Courtenay called her, so placed, that she could cast an occasional glance at her young charges, and keep at the same time a watch on the rost below the quinta, so that not a human being pend to or from the village, or entered or came out fastance Belem's hotel, without her having a short speculation as to their proceedings, whilst she held in her hand the eternal half-knitted stocking, of which a Portuguese female never seems to weary, from the hour when she is first taught to cast so may sitches on her needle, to the hour of her death.—'Minha Sefinha,' exclaimed Emily, coaxingly; 'give me a piece of string, or some of this cotton,' laying hold of the ball in Josefa's lap; 'do, dar Sefa,' she continued, as the latter in alarm reaced her precious hall; 'and I will bring you a nice fresh queijada."—'Here is something stronger than cotton, Minha flor,' said the good woman, drawing forth the string Emily already spoke of, 'shice you will buy queijadas not half so good as shose José, the cook, makes at home.'—'Oh, so much nicer,' said Emily, 'and then the poor girls must make a little money.'—'The girls ought to stay at home,' said Josefa, grumbingly; 'the gentlemen upoi them with flattery—there are Senhor Arture and Senhor Carlos telling them now how pretty they are incompanions, tho were laughing at the compli Emily, as she ran hastily back to her companions, who were laughing at the compliments which Carlos was larishing on the younger of the two peasants; undecrtainly the experienced Josefa seemed to have some reason in her assertion that the girls would be moilt, as from day to day during the Cintra season, they were accustomed to words and looks too well calculated to make them long for more of luxury and, ease than belonged to their humble cottage life. The resemblance between the two peasant girls was so strong, that no one could doubt their near relationship; but one was evidently some years older than the other, and it was the younger, with her smiles and blushes, who received the largest share of admiration, whilst the elder stood by with a self-possessed expression, as of one who knows exactly what it all means and where it all must end.

Did you make them with your own beautiful lands, Senorn Maria das Queijadas? asked Carlos, as he drew up the basket. 'Ah, that accounts for their being so good. I defy even the nuns of San Besto to rival you, or the far-famed sisters of Santa Clara, at Oporto.'—The girl laughed, and said she could not do anything so well as the holy nuns—that no one could, however hard they tried.—'But that does not make you wish to take the veil,' said Courtenay, smiling; 'not even to make queijadas fit for angels.'—'Angels do very often eat ours,' said the sider peasant smartly, as she looked at the three children, who were each devouring a cake; 'and, if we were nuns, we could not have the pleasure of salling them.'—'Ah, well, it is clear you have no received.

do not think the habit would be so becoming as that pretty head dress and graceful cloak. And he again threw so much admiration into his eyes as he looked at the young peasant, who were over her black shining hair the usual white muslin handkerchief, beyong constituting the peasant the chin and the little brown. ing hair the usual white muslin handkerchief, tied coquettishly beneath the chin, and the little brown cloak that hardly reaches below the waist, hanging so loosely open in front as to display whatever grace or beauty there may be in the form, that Josefa, could she have seen him at that moment, must have had her convictions strengthened as to the danger the queijada girls.were exposed to of being spoilt, and even Courtenay thought it might be discreet to dismiss them."

Under the sun of the South possion rineses

Under the sun of the South passion ripens Under the sun of the South passion ripens fast,—and sweet Emily Howard, though of English parentage, must pay for her breeding among the Portuguese by an early and feverish initiation into many mysteries of the heart.—In Mrs. Dunlop's Paradise those grim and ruthless things called family compacts do not so much roughen as bar, break, and cut short for ever, the course of true love. Our heroine inspires a hopeless affection in a young Portuguese, whose hopeless affection in a young Portuguese, whose parents have betrothed him to a fitting young lady:—and who is glad, rather than otherwise, to die, by way of extrication from tyrannical constraint—especially seeing that Emily will not respond to his vows.—On the death of this youth, his sister becomes the representative of her family,-and her suitable marriage is now to be cared for. In Sophia's happy days of obscurity, she was allowed to dispose of hand and heart as she pleased:—this disposal, however, must now be reversed. She is accordingly torn from her lover, who is coolly handed over to her younger sister, and who acquiesces—such is Portuguese man!—in the transfer. She "the old Lord of Antiquera" in the ballad of 'Almanzor and Zaida, —and dies of her agony. We have dwelt on these incidents as giving a colour of individuality to the novel:—they are Howard's own trials—which is of a very thread-bare pattern, though not ill wrought. We should set a considerable value on a story of modern life which could begin, continue, and end, without the breaking of that bank, or the failure of that mercantile house, in which the fortune of the heroine's parents was embarked. It becomes truly wearying again and again to see this catastrophe impending and to feel the crash, yet all the while to know (as experience teaches us) that the charming individuals in whom we are interested are only thereby to be frightened and not really hurt.

The Heir of Ardennan: a Story of Domestic Life in Scotland. By the Author of 'Anne Dysart.' 3 vols. Colburn.

WE have here another of those agreeable and well-intended stories written by receipt, as it were, rather than out of the heart's fullness or from the fancy's promptings. But for its having a thousand predecessors and prototypes, 'The Heir of Ardennan' would be more than usually commendable. The sisters Caroline and Agnes would excite suspense and affection as modern impersonations of Mary and Martha with additions and emendations. The household of Locharroch would strike a chill into our hearts as a new revelation of straight-laced mediocrity. The passion of the Byronic Mr. Cornish for Violet would be admired as something very lurid, intense, and terrible, from which no holy or happy issue could be expected.—We could further lift up "the hands of approval" on being introduced to the silly Isabella and the sentimental Maria. As matters stand, however, —pleasant and passionate as are the above per-sonages,—we feel when we are among them in the midst of a circle of such very old friends, that we pine for new faces, new modes of attire,

new topics, new figures of speech.—While there is nothing to blame in 'The Heir of Ardennan,' we cannot encourage its author to do more than expect the place of a passing visitant to our circulating libraries, who must look to being elbowed thence so soon as "The Chief of Ardrossan" or "The Orphan of Ardtornish" shall arrive from New Burlington or Great Marlborough Street.

The Village Queen; or, Summer in the Country. By Thomas Miller. With Water-colour Drawings by Edward Wehnert, John Abso-lon, William Lee, and Harrison Weir. Addey & Co.

THE above list of illustrating artists will prepare the reader to hear that this is a picture-book rather than a novel; and that we should, per-haps, administer justice most mathematically did haps, administer justice most mathematically did we dilate on the yearly, monthly, nay weekly improvements made and making in the art of "chromatic printing," and here exemplified, in place of stating that the work is devoted to the story of Ellen Lawson, of Oakapple Cottage, the Queen of the village, whose beauty, innocence, love, sorrow, and good fortune are told by Mr. Miller in a poetical and pastoral style, not exhibiting any country life with which we are familiar, —yet which still has a certain favour and prettiness—a music and a poetry—peculiar to himself. ness—a music and a poetry—peculiar to himself. Enough is herein said to characterize this handsome volume, and to recommend it to all lovers of rural sentimentality, whether they love the same as depicted or as described.

The Men of the Time in 1852; or, Sketches of Living Notables. Bogue.

THE idea which we at first supposed this work was intended to body forth struck us as excel-lent. We have Red Books, Blue Books, Peerage Books, Court Guides, Army, Navy, and Clergy Lists, Directories, and other works, each containing a muster-roll of specialities; but no work devoted to "the men of the time,"—
Nature's nobles. This, however, we regret to
observe, is not the exact promise held forth in
the title-page. There "notables," instead of nobles, is written:—a very different thing,—and which includes any and every body who has contrived to make noise enough-wise or un-

wise, honoured or infamous.

But whether "The Men of the Time" be limited to Nature's nobles or extended to "notables," there is an obvious difficulty in preparing such a work. The duty of a compiler of any one of the other above enumerated volumes is clear and defined;—"Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in Arms," will find his proper place therein. They deal in a class of specialities about which there can be no dispute; — whereas Nature's nobles, or even "nota-bles," depend on opinion, — and the most con-scientious caterer runs the risk of either losing himself in a boundless field of mediocrities, or of being cabined and confined within the pale of his own narrow sympathies or knowledge. These difficulties suggested themselves the moment we had read the title-page of the work,—and an examination of the work itself confirmed our first impression. We found therein names that reminded us of the flies in amber, and we wondered how they got there,-but we wondered still more that numbers numberless were not there at all. Here is a somewhat extraordithere at all. Here is a somewhat extraordi-nary list of omissions—of nobles not notables— made after five minutes' research, in our own one special department: — Hallam, Alison, Mahon, Lindsay, Palgrave, Giles, Kemble, Maitland, Wright, Collier, Ellis, Laing, Prior, Kinglake, Wilkinson, Borrow, Head, De Tocqueville, Milnes, Taylor, James, Halliwell, Cooley— Westmacott, Baily, Mulready,—in brief, many English, and nearly all the foreign artists,—Ruskin, Gwilt, Waagen, Passavant, Britton—Whewell, Airy, Lindley, Playfair, Liebig, Bell, Spence, Owen, Wheatstone, Forbes (2), Carpenter, Daubeny, De la Beche, Yarrell, Gray, Ansted—De Morgan, Lardner—Stephenson, Brunel, Rendel, Rennie, Walker, Paxton—Napiers (all except C. J.), Rowland Hill, Back, Beechey, Richardson, Belcher,—but enough, in all conscience, to justify what we have said.

In fact, the compiler does not appear to have very maturely considered his subject, nor the publisher to have been very certain of the success of the work; both parties, therefore, have proceeded timorously, and a small compact annual volume was the hoped-for result. Now, to ensure a public,—to make 'The Men of the Time' as successful as they no doubt desired -it should have been so comprehensive as to be indispensable ;-three or four times the size of the present volume; a perennial, or a biennial at most. The publisher may be assured that neither "Nature's nobles" nor her "notables" come in and go out with a season,"-there is not an early crop, nor a late crop, nor a fresh crop every year. However, our special concern is with the execution of the volume; and here there are evidences of extreme haste, confirmatory of the hurry which is implied in the offer of such a list of names as a representation of "The Men of the Time." Errors are abundant :- and this fact contradicts that suggestion of the Editor which appears to throw on the several parties figuring in this book the responsibility of the particulars given. Mr. Philip Bailey, for instance, must know that he has written a poem since 'Festus,' -Mr. Procter that his name is not Walter, Mr. Horne that he was never christened Richard Henry.—In portions of the work more pains seem to have been taken,—and, from these portions, we will give a specimen or two, that

"Croker, the Right Hon. John Wilson, once the hope of the old Tory party, but more honourably known in letters, was born in the county of Galway, in 1780, but is of English descent. His father was surveyor general in Ireland, and was a man of ability. The son was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the bar in 1802, and in 1807. having been retained as counsel at an election for Downpatrick, he was eventually returned as member for that borough, and from that time to the year 1832 sat in the House, representing for five years the University of Dublin. For one and twenty years, namely, from 1809 to 1830, he held the office of Secretary to the Admiralty; and in 1828 was sworn of the Privy Council. His industry, his boldness and acuteness in debate, combined with great power of ridicule and complete mastery of details, made him an invaluable member of his party, and marked him out for higher office in some future Tory cabinet. It was, however, his misfortune, that his uncommon shrewdness failed to appreciate either the state of the nation or the true policy of Conservatism; for, in the moment of the passing of the Reform bill, he de-clared that 'he would never sit in a reformed House of Commons'; and from that time he has been politically defunct. His literary career presents him in a more pleasing aspect. His first publication, a volume, called 'Familiar Epistles to Frederick E. Jones, Esq.,' gave earnest of the then power of sarcasm which marked his more mature productions. It was succeeded by a short pamphlet, which, under the title of 'An Intercepted Letter from Canton,' gave a satirical picture of the City of Dublin. His next efforts were, 'Songs of Trafalgar;' 'The Battle of Talavera;' a 'Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present; 'Letters on the Naval War with America; 'Stories from the History of England, for Children,' the model (as Sir Walter Scott states in his preface) of the 'Tales of a Grandfather;' 'Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther;' 'The Suffolk Papers;' Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;' a translation of Bassompierre's Embassy to England; an edited version of the Letters of Lady Hervey,

and of Lord Hervey's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second; and an annotated edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson.' Croker's successful parliamentary and official career brought him into intimacy with the most distinguished literary lights of the day; and in 1809, in conjunction with Scott and Canning, he started the Quarterly Review, which has ever since owed some of its most vigorous papers to his pen. His 'Boswell' was hailed as a truly valuable contribution to the literature of our country, and raised great expectations of the fruit of its author's future leisure; it might, however, have been written by an industrious man with a tithe of Croker's He was once asked at a party by a bluestocking countess, if he had brought out any new work: 'Nothing,' he replied, 'since the last Mutiny Act.' It is now twenty years since the world received any gift from his pen more important than articles in Quarterly Review, which seem likely to contain all the observations he desires to make on the history of his own time."

"Faraday, Michael, England's most eminent chemist, was born in 1794, the son of a poor blacksmith. He was early apprenticed to one Ribeau, a bookbinder, in Blandford Street, and worked at the craft until he was twenty-two years of age. Whilst an apprentice, his master called the attention of one of his customers (Mr. Dance, of Manchester Street) to an electrical machine and other things which the young man had made; and Mr. Dance, who was one of the old members of the Royal Institution, took him to hear the four last lectures which Sir Humphry Davy gave there as professor. Faraday attended, and seating himself in the gallery, took notes of the lectures, and at a future time sent his manuscript to Davy, with a short and modest account of himself, and a request, if it were possible, for scientific employment in the labours of the laboratory. Davy, struck with the clearness and accuracy of the memo and confiding in the talents and perseverance of the writer, offered him, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the laboratory in the beginning of 1813, the post of assistant, which he accepted. At the end of the year he accompanied Davy and his lady over the Continent as secretary and assistant, and in 1815 returned to his duties in the laboratory, and ultimately became Fullerian Professor. Mr. Faraday's researches and discoveries have raised him to the highest rank among European philosophers, while his high faculty of expounding to a general audience the result of recondite investigations makes him one of the most attractive lecturers of the age. He has selected the most difficult and perplexing departments of physical science, the investigation of the reciprocal relations of heat, light, magnetism, and electricity; and by many years of patient and profound study has contributed greatly to simplify our ideas on these subjects. It is the hope of this philosopher that should life and health be spared he will be able to show that the imponderable agencies just mentioned are so many manifestations of one and the same force. Mr. Faraday's great achievements are recognized by the learned societies of every country in Europe, and the University of Oxford in 1832 did itself the honour of enrolling him among her Doctors of Laws. In private life he is beloved for the simplicity and truthfulness of his character, and the kindliness of his disposition."

the kindliness of his disposition."
"Montgomery James, Poet, was born as long ago as November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian minister, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a chandler's shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with 3s. 6d. in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another shop. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, so far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful to his second hope,—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the publisher who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labour, and made him his shop-

man. Fortune, however, as she generally does, smiled at last on the zealous youth, and in 1792 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newsp called the 'Sheffield Register.' On this paper Mont gomery worked con amore, and when his master had to fly from England to avoid imprisonment for printing an article too liberal for the then despote Government of England, the young poet be the editor and publisher of the paper,—the name of which he changed to Sheffield Iris. In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and such conduct secured for him the attentions of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned; in the first in-stance, for reprinting a song commemorating 'The Fall of the Bastille;' in the second case, for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. Confinement could not crush his love of political justice, and on his second release he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before, in his paper and in his trines of freedom as beliefs, in the lengthy period between those times books. In the lengthy period between those times and the present, the beliefs which James Montgo and the present, the beliefs which James Montgo general recognition, and as men became more and more liberal our poet gained more and more esteen. He contributed to megazines, and, despite adverse criticism in the Edinburgh Review, established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797 he published his right to rank as a poet. In 1797 he published his right to rank as a poet. In 1805, 'The Ocean,' in 1805, 'The Wanderer in Switzerland,' in 1805, 'The Wanderer's and in 1810 (Th. West). 'The West Indies;' and in 1812, 'The World before the Flood.' By these works he obtained the observe the Flood. By these works he obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 181 appeared 'Greenland,' a poem in five cantos; and in 1828, 'The Pelican Island, and other Poems.' This

venerable poet now enjoys a well-deserved literary pension of 2001. a-year."

We have already observed, that to ensure the success of this work—to which we wish success, in the belief that it would be useful—it must be greatly enlarged; and this we think will be admitted when we add that so strictly, in one sense, has the Editor felt himself hidebound within the limits of his title, 'The Men of the Time,' that there is no trace therein of one of the characteristics of the age—the position won for themselves, against all disadvantages, by "The Women of the Time."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

th by in ve mith

00

the test fat the pil or con shi Ox

Allinia Allini

National Defence in England. By the Baron P. E. Maurice. Translated by Capt. Addison.-When this very able pamphlet by Baron Maurice on the state of our National Defences first appeared we reviewed it in the original [Athen. No. 1344] and suggested that it might with great propriety and profit be translated into English by some officer of our own army. Capt. Addison has now given effect to our hint; and his pamphlet has already attracted much notice. We are men of peace, —not men of war, and in the former character if is that it falls within our province to refer incidentally to the state of public excitement—almost alarm—which has drawn attention to Baron Maurice's able dissertation. For the last few weeks, in face of the monstrous and bandit principles suddenly let loose and revelling at our doors there has been in almost all circles a degree of uneasiness, greater or less, on the subject of our means of offering effectual resistance to any hostile invasion of our shores. Sir Francis Head has grown into a prophet; and many who were foremost in ridiculing the lively Baronet when his book was published have begun to confess that after all it contained a good deal of truth wrapped up in its exaggerations. For ourselves, we took that its exaggerations. For ourselves, we took that view of it all along. We could not admit, it is true, that the book was to be dealt with as a serious treatise, in the sense in which it was acserious treatise, in the sense in which it was an cepted by the committee of old Englishwomen. At present we can agree neither with those who think an invasion imminent and England defences,—nor with those who hold that the French ruler is a good amiable gentleman from whose mind all ideas of hostilities are as a matter of course excluded. We would take all reasonable prec tions against the possible direction of a power that

7,'52

does,

Gales, a wapaper r Montmaster nent for despotie

name of

religious him the n he was

first in-

ng 'The finement

and or the docnd in his ose times Montgo-obtained

nore and

e esteem adverse published

cean;' in in 1809,

e World ained the

In 1819 s; and in

we wish

usefulwe think strictly,

The Men

herein of

the posi-

disadvan-

aron P. E.

n.-When ice on the

priety and

e officer of ow given

as already

of peace, haracter it er inciden-

to Baron last few

andit prin-

our doors,

degree of ject of our any hostile Head has were fore-en his book

at after all pped up in took that dmit, it is with as a

those who nd defe the French from whose ter of course ble pre

has broken up all the bases on which our argument for the probabilities of peace—and for peace itself—were founded,—never forgetting as amongst our sacred trusts that we have to bequeath to our children a soil unsullied for eight hundred years by the foot of a successful invader. Never was it more important than now, that the freedom and civilization of which England is the sanctuary and successful articles and the sanctuary and successful articles are the sanctuary and successful articles. evinisation of which indigenous in the salestary and representative should remain unassailed in her hands. There need be no fear but we possess the most ample means of sustaining these if we can but prevail upon ourselves to move with moderation, and therefore with energy and effect. The manifestation of a strong volunteer spirit amongst us confirms the opinion which we formerly exas commins the opinion which we formerly ex-pressed in speaking of Sir Francis Head's book,— and, properly directed, it will go far to avert the very evil with which it is intended to cope. No very evil with which it is intended to cope. No general, unless he be a madman—there are, however, madmen abroad—would precipitately land an army in a great country whose male population are almost to a man sharpshooters, and where the universal prevalence of inclosed fields and properties converts every inch of the country into a fortress. country into a fortress.

country into a tortress.

The Rhymed Chronicle of Edward Manlove, concerning the Liberties and Customs of the Wirksworth Lead Mines, &c. Second Edition. By Thomas Tapping, Esq.—This little work, originally published in 1653, is somewhat curious with reference to the mines within what is called the Warnstake of Wirksworth: nevertheless it is so reference to the mines within what is called the Wapentake of Wirksworth; nevertheless, it is so merely local—for it applies to no other district in the kingdom—that we should scarcely have thought it worth while to reprint it. We dare say, however, that Mr. Tapping, the editor (who dignifies himself as "the author" at the foot of the dedication. himself as "the author" at the foot of the dedica-tion to Peter Arkwright, Eaq., lessee under the Crown of the mines in question), may have had some good reason for the choice of his subject, as well as for his dedication;—and he seems to have taken pains to make it complete by means of pre-face, glossarial notes, lists, &c. The poem itself has some quaintness to recommend it; and the mode in which Manlove contrived to put his rules and customs into rhyme is certainly ingenious-

more ingenious, perhaps, than entertaining.

Curiosities of Communication.—This appears to be the first of a series of brief and interesting papers by Mr. Charles Knight intended for railway reading. It consists of a connected description, enlivened by anecdotes, of the growth of our great methods of communication,—the road, the railway, the electric telegraph, the rail and the steamer coan steamers and foreign mails. The traveller, as he sits at ease in his well-cushioned compartas he aus at ease in his west-cusmoned compar-ment, while the "express" carries him along at the rate of some fifty miles an hour, may be tempted to look back on the mode in which his fathers travelled. Little more than a century ago fathers travelled. Little more than a century ago there were no canals—two centuries ago no turn-pike roads. Before that time only the equestrian order could travel at all. Later on, Oxford students could communicate with their friends in Yorkshire only once a month. Between York and Oxford a message can now be sent in a few seconds and a way way to make in a few bours. and a man may travel in a few hours.

Alies Rivers, or, Passages in the Life of a Young Lady, 2 vols 31s.

Alies Rivers, or, Passages in the Life of a Young Lady, 2 vols 31s.

Alies a M. A. First Lessons in Geography, 31st edit. 18mo. 3cd.

Arthar's (W. The Successful Merchant, and edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.

Ashay's (Res. 2). Leisure Minutes, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.

Ashay's (Res. 2). Leisure Minutes, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.

Ashay's Cr. 1. Sketches of English Liferature, fo. 8vo. 7s. cl.

Ballow's Drugstist General Reviewitton, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10s. cl.

Ballow's Drugstist General Receipt Block, 3cd edit. 13mo. 6s. cl.

Ballow's Drugstist General Receipt Block, 3cd edit. 13mo. 6s. cl.

Ballow's Drugstist General Receipt Block, 3cd edit. 13mo. 6s. cl.

Ballow's Drugstist General Receipt Block, 3cd edit. 13mo. 6s. cl.

Bartist, El. Visions for Greek Lambic Verne. 6th edit. 13mo. 5s. cs. cl.

Calliese's Notes, Thoughta, and Inquiries, First Series, 2s. 6d. cl.

Calliese's Notes, Thoughta, and Inquiries, First Series, 2s. 6d. cl.

Camicle El. Minucirs of, by January Scarle, post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.

First Brown, 18mo. 4s. cl.

This of Nover, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 18s. bds.

Life Company of Medical Terms, 3th edit. 13mo. 10s. cl.

Bushing Bennis, 18mo. 4s. cl.

Bushing Helmoniary of Medical Terms, 3th edit. 13mo. 10s. cl.

Bushing Helmoniary of Medical Terms, 3th edit. 13mo. 10s. cl.

Bushing Helmoniary of Medical Terms, 3th edit. 13mo. 6s. cd. cd.

Changell El Birtorical Questions, new edit. 13mo. 6s. cd. cd.

Sanaka Illustrated Library, Mackay's Popular Delusions,

Two. cs. 6s. cd.

Bair Birter, 2d. Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 3s. cd.

Jan's Birter, 2d. 12 Carliphonia, new edit. 13mo. 6s. cd. cd.

Percivall On Lameness in the Horse, 8 vo. 18s. bds.
Pilpay's Fables, new cdit. by Scott, illust. fo. 8 vo. 3s. 6d. bds.
Pilpay's Fables, new cdit. by Scott, illust. fo. 8 vo. 3s. 6d. bds.
Polter's Pench Teacher, Third Series, without Verbs. 3s. 6d. bd.
Potter On Church Government, 8th edit. revised, 18mo. 4s. cl.
Potter On Church Government, 8th edit. revised, 18mo. 4s. cl.
Phillipse On Law of Evidence, 10th edit. 9 vols. royal 8 vo. 3l. 8s.
Ruth Garnett, an Historical Tale, 3 vols. post 8 vo. 1l. 8s.
Ruth Garnett, an Historical Tale, 3 vols. 9 vol. 8 vol. 5s. cl.
Routh (Dr.) On the Fallacies of Homeopathy, 8 vo. 3s. cd. swd.
Shrape History of Egypt, 3rd edit. 2 vols. 8 vo. 16s. cl.
Shrapel's (Capt.) Stradametrical Survey, Fart 2, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Shrapel's (Capt.) Stradametrical Survey, Fart 2, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Shrapel's (Part. Ch.) Thoophratic Characters, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Shrape's (H.) Northern Mythology, 3 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 4s. cl.
Thorpe's (H.) Northern Mythology, 3 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 4s. cl.
Unborne's (T. H.) Tales of the Braganza, 3nd edit. 9 vols 8vo. 6s. cl.
Virgil, translated by G. R. Wheeler, 13mo. 3s. 6d. ronn.
Welsh Sketches, 3nd edit. post 8vo. 18 sed.
Zincke's (Rev. F. B.) School of the Future, post 8vo. 7s. cl.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

THE Board of Admiralty have appointed Sir Edward Belcher to the command of the Arctic Expedition which will be sent out this spring to renew the search for Sir John Franklin. As regards energy, zeal and daring, this appointment leaves nothing to be desired. It is well known that Sir Edward Belcher is not the man to turn hack while the enablest wealther respect research of the search of the s

that Sir Edward Belcher is not the man to turn back while the smallest prospect remains of his being able to carry out his instructions.

It is probable that Capt. Kellett, who has lately returned to England from a service at Behring's Straits, and who has volunteered to act as Sir Edward Belcher's second captain, will be appointed. Commander M'Clintock and Lieut. Osborne are likely to have the command of the two stempers. This arrangement excludes Capt Osborne are likely to have the command of the two steamers. This arrangement excludes Capt. Penny:—for it is not contemplated that the Expedition shall consist of more than two ships and two steamers. But although it is affirmed that Capt. Penny's services have been declined by the Admiralty [Capt. Ommanney's were also, we understand, declined], we have reason to hope that he will have the command of a private Expedition. We are indebted to Capt. Penny for the most important of modern hydrographical discoveries—and it is manifestly unfair not to give him the means of following up that discovery, while at the same following up that discovery, while at the same time he may devote his great energy and arctic experience to a further search for our long-lost countrymen.

We may take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. Beatson's Expedition will shortly be ready to leave England. Overtures have been made to Lieut. Pim—who has returned from his unsuccessful mission to St. Petersburgh-to accompany Mr. Beatson as scientific observer;—but that officer prefers enrolling his name among the volunteers to join the Wellington Channel Expedition.

The Late Sledge Expeditions.

From a volume which will be laid before Parliament in a few days—and which now lies before ourselves—our readers, who have been kept well acquainted with the whole narrative that describes from its beginning the long search after Sir John Franklin and his companions—may desire that we should lay before them some further details of those sledge performances which formed so prominent a feature in the late Expedition,—and will be continued as probably most efficient agen-cies in what now remains to be done.

The late Arctic searching Expeditions were, without exception, the most efficient as regards their equipment and the best organized that have ever left our shores.—It is somewhat remarkable, ever left our shores.—It is somewhat remarkable, however, that the extensive exploratory results of those Expeditions should be due, not to the ships or their steam tenders, but to the sledge travelling parties which were despatched from the vessels. Though the performance of the steamers far exceeded the most sanguine expectations that had been entertained resecting them; it is not to them. been entertained respecting them, it is not to them that we are indebted for our knowledge that Sir John Franklin did not take the Cape Walker

This circumstance is not, however, to be set down as matter of blame to their commanders. down as matter of blame to their commanders. These had a specific duty to perform which rendered individual exertion or daring impossible. Their vessels were, in fact, simply steam tugs,—and their power was spent in towing the heavy sailing ships through the ice-cacumbered seas. This was like harnessing a spirited war-horse to a cumbrous waggon:—unfettered, what might they not have done! A satisfactory solution to this

question may be found in the following account of one of the ice-charges made by the Intrepid steamer when free .-

one of the ice-charges made by the Intrepid steamer when free.—

"There was no time for thinking; action, and not consideration, was necessary. The ice was closing around us, and the squadron still several miles in advance; regain it we must. Through or over this neck the Intrepid must go. Sawing was useless, a mere waste of time; there was no alternative but to give it the 'stem.' 'Go a-head full speed,' was the word of command; 'stem on' she goes, the consustion is terrific; the vessel trembles from head to taffail. The stubborn element bends and cracks, but does not break. 'Stop her!' 'Turn astern!' let us try it again. 'Go a-head with all speed you can give her;' the greater portion of the crew is now on the ice to assist in clearing away. 'She comes, she comes with additional force—stand clear—the ice breaks—hurral! 'A plece thirty feet square is addiff, other heavy masses spout from underneath the main floes, making a wonderful clearance, grapnels over the bow, hook on the pieces, take a turn on board—turn astern—stop her—unhook the grapnels; this maneuver was repeated over and over again with similar success until the noble craft seemed no longer a piece of mechanism, but a thing of life; some ferocious beast bounding on, and crushing the barrier that opposed it. To the spectator the scene was novel and interesting, the men-o-war's men hurrah'd and laughed at the sport, while 'hoary headed experience'—those veterans who had grown grey in Arctic service, stood gaping with astonishment at the 'ice-destroyer' smashing a loe sir feet thick as if it had been a sheet of glass.—She now makes a desperate and final effort, the barrier is broken, she is through, she is free, and the silent shores of Melville Bay eech the astounding cheers of a hundred seamen as she dashes with lightning speed towards her consort the Assistance. For three days was the Intrepid adrift from the squadron, but during that period she performed feats unparalleled in the annals of Arctic navigation. No human perseverance, no degree of phy

-There needs no additional evidence to demonstrate the extreme desirableness of sending out independent steamers with future Expeditions to the Arctic Seas,—and it is mainly to be desired that this means of search may have every possible trial.

this means of search may have every possible trial. The despatch of spring travelling parties over the ice had, our readers know, engaged the attention of the authorities at home, and Capt. Austin's ships were provided with the necessary equipments for that purpose. Strange to say, Capt. Penny's Expedition—which had not the advantage of steam auxiliary power, and was therefore more likely to be dependent for success on walking parties—was not provided with such means; and it redounds highly to the credit of the Captain and his officers that all the apparatus essential for their foot expeditions were prepared on Captain and his officers that all the apparatus essential for their foot expeditions were prepared on board his own ships,—of course under considerable difficulties and disadvantages compared with the preparation of such articles in a Government dockward at home yard at home.

The organization of the travelling parties formed the subject of anxious and frequent deliberation during the long winter months; for it was intended that they should explore the Arctic seas and coasts to a great distance from the winter quarters of the to a great distance from the winter quarters of the ship.—As soon as the shadow of the winter night had been dispelled by the golden hues which heralded the coming sun, the crews were exercised in drawing, packing and unpacking the sledges:— and in March the plan of operations was determined on.

mined on.

On the 15th of April, the sledges with their equipments and men were all ready, and started under favourable auspices. There were twenty-one sledges despatched from Capt. Austin's ships on limited and extended expeditions. They bore appropriate names, flags, and mottoes emblematic of the chivalrous notion of their service. Thus the Reliance sledge displayed the words "Domine, dirige nos,"—the Enterprise, "Gaze where some distant speck a sail implies—with all the thirsting gaze of enterprise."—the Adventure. "Nothing gaze of enterprise,"—the Adventure, "Nothing adventure nothing win,—the Lady Franklin, "Faithful and firm,"—the Grinnell, "The heart that can feel for another,"—the Succour, "Sequor Juvare."—The following was the equipment of

"One guita percha or oiled canvas casing—one tent, and five pikes or poles—one floor cloth and two wolf skins—one felt sleeping bag for each person—one shovel—one cooking apparatus—one small kettle—one haversack—a few printed notices and tin case for inclosing—one knapack for each man—one gun in addition to the officer's gun—two lb. of powder—eight lb. of shot—eight lb. ball for each gun—one pannikin, one spoon, and knife for each person—instruments necessary for observation—one small tin case of medical stores—the prayer adapted for Arctic service and a small Bible—two or three kites—one brush for clothes—

T

Ci ba ini Ci

E

the the

we bet the tur

thi O

an occ

have bett (the first

This was:
As my i Court next, of As gentil it, as shall tratic time

nder-box - small number of wax candles cotta

The walking dress and spare clothing consisted for each man of-

for each man of—

"two inside fannels, one Guernssy freek, one serge
freek, one duck jumper; two pair of drawers, one pair of
freeches, one pair of overall duck pantaloons, one waist
belt, three pairs of stockings, three pairs of blanket feet
wrappers, one pair of wasmill hose, two pairs of canvas
boots lenther soles, one waish wig, one southwester, one
comferter, two pairs of mitts, one eye shade, one bottle
ta carry inside freek for water, one towal and piece of soap,
one could.

The daily scale of provisions for each person wa

this fixed.—

"1b. biscuit, 1 b. of permisean, 1 oz. of biscuit dust,
toz. of pork, one gill of rum, 1 oz. of lime juice, 1 oz. of
sugar, 1 oz. of tea. or 1 j. oz. of choclate, 1 oz. of tobacco,
and 41 gills of spirits of wine for fuel, for each party of

In some cases, tallow packed in cylinders of canyas was preferred for fuel,—a marked portion being cut off each day, according to the require-

ments of the party.

The kites greatly facilitated the progress of the sledges when going before a stiff breeze. When these were not used, and the ice was sufficiently level and the wind fair, the tarpaulins were set a sails, and found of great service,—frequently saving the exertions of two or three men on each sledge When unassisted by sails or kites, the average dragging weight was 205 lb. per man. The effect of the sledges scudding before a brisk wind is represented as being very singular. They appeared at a little distance like a fleet of Malay pross, with their dark sails of mat, the snow-drift seeming like foam on the water. The men enjoyed this kind of locomotion amazingly; - running long cheerfully with slack drag ropes, and laughing and joking among themselves. It sometimes occurred that among themselves. land was not in sight,—and then the sledges with their kites were steered like ships at sea.

It was found desirable to travel during the night, for the purpose of avoiding the glare of the sun from the snow and ice. Thus, in Capt. Ommanney's Expedition - which searched the shores to the south and west of Cape Walker

smores to the south and west of Cape Walker—the general order of proceeding will be seen by the following extract from that officer's Journal, under the date of April 21.—

"Breakfasted at 6 30 r.m., the cold having prolonged the time-occupied in boiling the kettle. Read prayers. Packed aladges; and by 7 30 proceeded for the land, in a painfully cold wind from N.W. cutting across our faces. Midnight—pitched tents for luncheon. I A.M.—division proceeded again, under sail and dragging. Snow very deep. Steering wind from A.W.—division proceeded de tents for luncheon. I A.M.—division proceeded to the sail and dragging. Snow very deep. Steering to land, which was visible at intervals during the mist and, which was visible at intervals during the mist. At 5 h., finding ourselves deceived in the distance land, and the men being much fatigued, ordered th to encamp. Supper and bagged by 7 r.m."

But hardships and sufferings like these have their own set off and reward. For a picture of the luxurious sleep which follows them we quote

the Inxurious sleep which follows them we quote the journal of an officer.—

"lint let it not be supposed that our hardships and privations were not attended with concomitant comforts,—comforts whose extent can never be felt by those who are accustomed to the luxury of beds, or even to the bare ground in less rigorous climes. Not the tired soldier, whose after a long march, he wraps himself in his cloak, and lays him down by the watch-fire: not the South-American horseman, to whom sleep has been a stranger for thirty hours, when overpowered by drowsiness, and with his bridle twisted round his arm, he drops from his saddle and falls into a delightful slumber: not the labourer who, after a heavy day's work, returns to his humble dwelling to refresh himself in sleep: none of these can imagine the enchasting dreams and ellicious repose experienced by the Arctio traveller, when with his penmican stowed comfortably, away he ensoence himself for the night in his blanket bag. The agreeable passages of the past; and all that imagination can prompt as delighsful for the risture, pass seroes the dreamer's mind, and banquetting halls with tables grouning under a profusion of luxuries are laid out before him. This latter image is more vivid if the day's meal bus-happened to be more meagree than usual."

The greatest care was requisite to avoid frost-

The greatest care was requisite to avoid frost tes,—but frequently the cold was so intense as bto render every precaution vain. Commander MClintock,—who conducted his party to Melville Island,—says, under date of the 23rd of April,—"Frost-bites were constantly playing about the men's

and,—says, under date of the 23rd of April,—
'Frost-bise were constantly playing about the men's
sa. Searcely was one cheek restored when the other
said be caught. We picked our tents with all speed,
saione got into our blanket bags, to restore warmth to
refest. Our usual practice was to have supper first, and
m get into the sleeping bags; but I felt great anxiety
out the men's feet, and omitted no precaution which
ald be adopted to guard against frost-bites."

-It was on this day, when the temperature was 27, that one poor fellow was so severely frost-

bitten as to occasion his death. But his own imprudence was the principal cause of his misfortune. Against orders, he wore leather boots underneath a pair of moleskin leggings, instead of canvas boots; and although everything was done for the unfor-tunate sufferer that was possible under the circumstances, he died very soon after reaching his ship, to which he was conveyed by a return sledge.

When the cold was very severe, the me great difficulty in divesting themselves of their boots; which when required again were frequently found to be frozen so hard as to make it almost impossible to get them on. For this reason, it was customary to take the boots into the sleeping bag, placing them between the legs, to prevent their being frozen. "When the tents were pitched," being frozen. says one of the Arctic travellers, "and the fire lighted for supper, the miseries of our travelling were far from ended. When the thermometer was below 10°, the fat of the salt pork became hard, and broke like suet; the rum was thick, and to drink out of a pannikin without leaving the skin of the lips attached to it required considerable experience and caution. The steam of the cooking, ogether with the moisture of the breath, connsed in considerable quantities on the inside of the tent, so that each flap of the canvas caused a shower of fine snow to fall over us, penetrating

and wetting our blanket bags."

Of all the Expeditions, that commanded by Capt. Omnamney seems to have suffered most. Out of sixty, days which the journey occupied, ten were passed within the tent, during violent gales, with heavy and blinding snow-drifts,—five more, the party were delayed by casualties,—and during the whole time they encamped on dry land but eight

By far the most interesting expedition from Capt. Austin's ships was that which reached Mel-ville Island,—the Ultima Thule of modern Arctic discoveries in that direction, and which had not been visited since 1820, when Capt. Parry reach it in his ships. Between Griffith and Islands, on the north shore, the ruins of ten Esquimaux winter habitations were found,—besides bones of whales, bears, seals, &c., some of which had been cut by a sharp instrument. It was impossible to form any precise idea as to the period when these abodes were tenanted; but Commander M'Clintock thinks they could not have been inhabited within the last 200 years. The general form of the huts was an oval, with an opening at one end, about 10 feet by 7 wide; and they appeared to have been roofed over with stones and earth, supported by the bones of whales. Commander M'Clintock does not give his reasons for assigning so ancient a date to these huts. We may, how-We may, how ever, conclude that when they were erected the temperature was more genial than it is now,—as they must have been used for purposes more lasting

than mere temporary habitation.

The remains of Capt. Parry's encampment on
The remains of Capt. Parry's encampment on marking the site of the memorandum left by that officer had fallen down,—but the accurate account of its situation in his published Journal enabled the party to find it and the ammunition without difficulty. The powder was completely destroyed, and the cylinder which contained it eaten through with rust and filled with ice. A fire was made, and as soon as the ice was thawed the record was carefully removed. The date only could be distinguished. Some musket and pistol-ball cartridges packed in a preserved-meat tin were discovered near the cylinder, but the tin fell to pieces as the men attempted to lift it. Sir Edward Parry men tions a "a sumptuous meal of ptarmigan" which his party enjoyed at this place:—the bones were still strewed about the encampment, not at all de-cayed, but merely bleached. They snapped like the bones of birds recently killed.

The cart-wheels left by Capt Parry were found in excellent preservation,—so much so, that Com-mander M'Clintock intended to mount his sledge upon them, but the hole in the nave was too small to receive a wooden axietree. The wheels were therefore broken up, and, with other portions of the cart, furnished the party with a sufficiency of fuel for four days. A great number of animals

en, and several deer and musk oren we killed. Melville Island seems to be as favourite resort for game as when it was visited by Sir Ed ward Parry; one of whose officers declared, when asked how he had been living, "that the Duke of Wellington never lived so well, for that they had grouse for breakfast, grouse for dinner, and grous

All food is, however, welcome that falls into the net of Arctic travellers,—for intense cold is a won, derful appetite provoker. "We breakfasted to. derful appetite provoker. "We breakmane underful appetite provoker. "We breakmane underful day," says Commander M Clintock, "off a mixture of perminean and ptarmigan, followed by bear steaks fried in pork fat, and chocolate. My party steaks fried in pork fat, and chocolate. My party meat, but zealously fill the kettle; and as we have all keen appetites, there is never any difficulty in disposing of its contents." The men ensity con-sumed their pound of perminican daily;—regarding all waifs and strays in the shape of bear-steaks, or other game, as welcome extra allowance.

The Expedition under the command of Mr. Goodsir was equally happy under very trying cir-cumstances. He says, under the date of the 20th

of May:—
"The day commenced without the slightest amendment in the weather. The drift was so that no object was visible two yards from the tent door. The land, though not can bundred yards off, was also of course quite invisible. Here were carefully we closed and laced up the tent door, we found we could not altogether exclude the almost insulpable drift, which was now coming down in showers upon as with every guest of wind from the roof of the tent, when it was hanging in thick festoons like the cobwoha in a fine mill. The much like for starting eaghs came round, has with little abstence in the sale and drifting one. First one was thoroughly of the land of the lang, which was not confortable; for, from our long rest, the head our bodies was beginning to have an effect upon the ad anow beneath us, and each was undergoing a very satisfactory course of hydropathy in his soaking blanket-bag, But his was only a source of joking and amusement to the men, for nothing seemed to come amies to any one of them and the only regret was that from their west state the 'dim-nage' would be so increased in weight for the next margi-

It will be remembered that the sledge operation of Capt. Penny and his companions were brough to a premature termination by the discovery open water to the north of Wellington Channel, but as long as they were continued the greatest zeal and energy marked the conduct of all con-cerned in them. His travelling parties were equip-ped in a very similar manner to those attacked to Capt. Austin's Expedition. A few of the sladge, however, were drawn by dogs; which worked well when any of the men went before them, but not otherwise,-fer it was found impossible to drive them. The heaviest sledges were dragged by the men and officers, the latter taking their full share in this arduous duty. The average weight of each sledge was 1,500 lb.,—but notwithstanding this heavy pull, the men worked not only vigorously, but oheerfully.

Appended to the officers' journals are remarks on the equipments of the sledges. From them we gather that on the whole they answered remarkably well for the varied requirements of the extensive journeys. The most general complaint area from the smallness of the tents, which did not permit the men to lie down without being much by 7 ft. for seven persons. The outside mea, although sleeping in their bags, were much exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and inquently found themselves unable to rise on accoun of the ice which had frozen to their sides. Hal kett's gutta percha troughs, which were intended for boats, did not answer, as the gutta percha frac-tured in very cold weather.

The average rate of travelling was nine miles per day out, and about thirteen home. The par-ties were out respectively 44, 58, 60 and 62 days. and the Melville Island party 80 days. Dari some days they were confined to their tents some days they were commed to their tenses of violent snow-drifts, with the temperature consistently varying to as much as 69° below freeing point. The number of miles travelled by Capt.

Austin's parties out and home amounts to 5,937,

of which 865 embraced newly discovered consistently.

These results are extremely gratifying, and ahou how much good searching service may be accomplished in the Arctic regions by sledge travelling

, 52

D. Were

urite a Sir Ed-when tuke of tey had grouse

nto the

a won-ted to-nixture bear-y party inds of we have culty in ily con-garding eaks, or

of Mr. ing cir-he 20th

nendment as visible to not one to the to the

brought overy of annel,— greatest all con-

re equip-ached to sledges, ked well

but not to drive ed by the

full share

at of each

ding this

goroualy,

them w remark.

he exten

did no

y 8 ft. 10 ide men,

much ex-, and fre

n account

intended

rcha frac

ine miles The par 62 days, During tents by

w freezing by Capt to 5,937, ered const

and show be accountravelling

Thus, should it turn out that the open water discovered by Capt. Penny to the north of Wellington Channel does not communicate with a vast polar hain equally open, but, on the contrary, contracts into long icy channels like those between Wellington Channel and Melville Island, it will be perfectly practicable to explore such passages by means of slodges to a very high latitude. Therefore, the steamers appointed to go up Wellington Channel should be provided with all the necessary equipments proper for such service. ments proper for such service.

EARLY MANUSCRIPT EMENDATIONS OF SHAKE-SPEARE'S TEXT.

Maidenhead, Feb. 2. Maidenhead, Feb. 2.
Your readers may not object to see a few more of the manuscript emendations in my corrected folio of 1632; for I cannot avoid thinking that this discovery must hereafter occasion very considerable changes in the received text of Shakespeare's

Plays.

It is to me yet quite uncertain what character they really deserve,—that is to say, on what authority they were made:—whether they were adopted from purer manuscripts,—whether they were introduced by a person who had heard a better text recited on the stage than was given in the folios,—or whether they were merely conjec-tural. Perhaps all three methods were followed, tural. Pernaps an enter insented were knowed, as opportunity presented itself; and I cannot help thinking that the amendment in act i. sc. 1, of "Othello," which came last in my former letter, was an instance of speculative alteration, such as would an meanice of speculative alteration, such as would occur to a person on reading the play. My chief reason is this:—that one of the words proposed, by the manuscript corrector of my folio of 1632, to be changed, seems to me on further reflection clearly. wrong. In the folios of 1623 and 1632, and in all the later editions that I have the means of consult-

ing, the line stands thus:—
Who trimm'd in forms and visages of duty. My folio of 1632 recommends the following

who learn'd in forms and usages of duty.

Now, it strikes me forcibly, and it has struck friends of mine whom I consulted, that "learn'd" is not the true word of the poet,—and that he must have

Who train'd in forms and usages of duty.

The word "trimm'd" for train'd is not only an easie The word "trimm'd" for train'd is not only an easier missint, but train'd is the very word most fitted for the place, and which Shakespeare could hardly have avoided. If my corrector had employed a better manuscript than that used for the folios (the second being little more than a reprint of the first), he would, I think, have seen in it train'd for "trimm'd," as well as usages for "visages,"-but uninind, as well as usages for "siages,"—out his sagacity does not appear to have suggested it to him. Still, it is very possible that even a better manuscript contained this error of learn'd for rain'd, while it showed, nevertheless, that usages ought to be substituted for "visages."

This re-reference to 'Othello' leads me to make

another remark on the condition of my folio of 1632. The whole passage, including the line above quoted, is crossed out, as if it had not been recited at some time when the drama was acted; and such is the case with many other portions of and such is the case with many other portions of seenes in various plays which portions are not absolutely necessary to the plot, and were apparently united in order to shorten the representation. Whether they were erased by the corrector or by some other hand, I cannot determine. The ink appears to be the same, or nearly the same;—and it is remarkable, that in no instance does the corrector abstance from international control of the corrector abstance of the corrector his remarkable, that in no instance over the con-rector abstain from introducing emendations merely because a passage is struck through with a pen. This circumstance might show that the correction was anterior to the erasure.

As I stated in my former communication, it is my intention to produce the volume before the Conneil of the Shakespeare Society on Tuesday mext,—and I shall take it with me to the Society and on what duties she is employed:

Antiquaries on Thursday following; so that any
sultaman will have an opportunity of inspecting
it and forming his ewn judgment. Of course, I
shall be much obliged by such remarks or illustations as they may afford:—and in the mean
time perhaps you will allow me space for two or

tion shall be given; but in order to do this, I must introduce another variation from the old and received text of a different kind. In the usual editions of 'The Merchant of Venice,' act iii. sc. 2, the following passage is given as part of Bassanio's moralization while he is choosing the casket.—

Thus ornament is but the gulled shore
To a most dangerous sea; the heauteous searf
Veiling an Indian beauty: in a word
The seeming truth which cunning times put on
To entrap the wisest.

Here there is evidently something wrong.

—Here there is evidently something wrong. Shakespeare would never have put "beauteous" and "beauty" in juxta-position in this way; besides which, the word "beauty"—iveiling an Indian beauty"—is a direct contradiction of the writer's meaning, for he is exposing the way in which ex-ternal ornament is often made to conceal real de-formity. Consequently, Sir Thomas Hanmer pro-posed to substitute dondy for "beauty," a change good only because more consistent with the sense,—

The beauteous scarf Veiling an Indian dowdy.

What, however, is the fact? Merely that nobody has hitherto corrected the old and corrupt punctuation. Read as follows with my folio of 1632,

and all difficulty is at an end:

Thus ornsment is but the guiling abore

To a most dangerous soa; the beauteous searf

Veiling an Indian: beauty, in a word,

The seeming truth, which cunning times put on,

To entrap the wisest.

To entrap the wisest.

That is to say, "beauty," or external ornament, is "the seeming truth, "cunningly assumed for the sake of deception. This appears to me an extremely happy elucidation of the full and pregnant meaning of Shakespeare. The word "guiling," in the first line is guiled in the folio of 1623, and guilded in the folio of 1632. The active participle is, of course preferable here to the passive.—and so my course, preferable here to the passive,—and so my manuscript corrector thought; but the poet may, nevertheless, have written guided, as he not unfre-quently confounded the two voices.

In my folio of 1632 the defective versification is

sometimes, though sparingly, amended,—and still, only when the sense also required it. There is a well-known couplet in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' act i. sc. 1, which in the 4to. 1598, and in all modern editions, runs thus:-

So you, to study now it is too late, Climb o'er the house to unlock the little gate. In the folio of 1623 it stands as follows:-

So you to studie now it is too late, That were to clymbe ore the house to unlocke the gat The manuscript corrector of my copy of the folio of 1632 saw that this could not be right, and altered it in the subsequent manner, -as I think preferably to any other reading:-

So you by study, now it is too late, Climb o'er the house-top to unlock the gate.

Climb o'er the house-top to unlock the gate. The meaning, of course, is, that these full-grown students, by postponing their reading, gave themselves as much trouble as if a person were to climb over the top of his house in order to obtain entrance at the door. This strikes me as one of the emendations probably derived from a better manuscript,—because in the 4to., 1598, the word "little" seems to have been unmeaningly thrust in mercily for the sake of completing the measure.

"little" seems to have been unmeaningly thrust in, merely for the sake of completing the measure. It adds nothing to the force of the passage.

Among many other changes for the better in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' one is met with in act ii. sc. 1, which, I apprehend, nobody can dispute, since not only is it an improvement, but it shows, what Shakespeare has elsewhere proved in a thousand instances, that the Poet was a most minute and accurate observer of Nature. A Fairy, meeting Puck, tells him that she serves Titania. meeting Puck, tells him that she serves Titania,

but it must be wrong, because the "spots" are not seen in the "coats" of cowslips, but low down in their cups, where the yellow is much deeper and of a more golden hue than the paler petals. Therefore, the corrector of my folio of 1632 substituted cups for "coats,"—an easy hasty printer's error:

The cowlips tall her pensioners be; in their gold cups spots you see.

Possibly, he was here guided by some manuscript, which represented the appearance of the spots in the cups of cowslips precisely in conformity with what Shakespeare has so beautifully said in 'Cymbeline' (act ii. sc. 2), when speaking of the mark upon the breast of Imogen:—

beline' (act ii. sc. 2), when speaking of the mark upon the breast of Imagen:—

On her left breast

A mole cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops

Pthe bettom of a countip.

These "crimson drops" were 'not on the couts, but at the bottom of the caps of cowalips. The emendation in my folio of 1632 is warranted, therefore, not merely by the improved beauty and grace of the thought, but by its entire accordance with the truth of nature.

This new tetrice, from (Cambelline' beings to mark

This quotation from 'Cymbeline' brings to my recollection a passage in that play which not merely is decidedly corrupt, but is set right in my folio in a manner that must instantly carry acquiescence with it. I consider the alteration of "coats" to cups in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' self-evident; but if that admit of dispute, what follows will assuredly not do so. In 'Cymbeline,' actiii. sc. 4, Imogen is persuaded of the infidelity of Posthumas, and fears that he has deserted her for some Italian

and rears that he has deserted her for some Italian courtesan: she exclaims,—
Some jay of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him:
Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion.
—Such has been the text from the time of the folio of 1623 to our own day;—and what is to be made of the words "Whose mother was her painting"? Johnson, hard bested, says—"Some jay of Italy made by art: the creature not of nature, but of painting: in this sense, painting may be not im-properly termed her mother." On the other hand, a person of the name of Harris tells us, that "painta person of the name of Harris tells us, that "pamting" is to be taken for likeness, and that the daughter was therefore the likeness of her mother. The other commentators pass over the passage in silence, despairing of making anything better of it. What, then, says the manuscript corrector of my folio of 1632? His emendation must produce instant conviction, - and shows most strikingly how the pen of the copyist of the play for the use of the printer, must have been misled by his

ear:

Who emothers her with painting, hath betray'd him.

—The Italian courteann smothered herself with painting, in hopes of increasing her attractions, and betraying Posthumus. I need not explain how the mistake originated; and I am quite certain that, after it has been thus exposed, it will never be committed again.—I am as much to blame as any previous editor for not having at once detected this gross blunder,—as well, perhaps, as many others, not quite so glaring, but quite as important, most unpretendingly pointed out in the volume now before me.

J. PAYNE COLLER.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Ir affords us great pleasure to be able to announce that on the 1st of March additional facilities will be afforded by the Post-office in the transmission of books and works of Art. Our readers are of books and works of Art. Our readers are aware that at present only one volume is allowed to be sent in a single packet, and that no writing is permitted except on a single page of the book. Both these restrictions are to be abolished; and, from the day mentioned, any number of separate publications may be included in the same packet, and they may contain any amount of writing (provided, of course, that it be out of the nature of a letter); and, in fact, with this latter exception, a person will be allowed to send by the book post any quantity of paper, whether printed, written upon, or plain, together with all legitimate binding, mounting, or carving; including also relieve in the case of prints, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter.

The Society of Booksellers, Printers and Sta-The Society of Booksellers, Printers and Sta-

tioners of Paris have addressed a letter of thanks and congratulation to M. de Billing for the zeal displayed by that gentleman in the matter of international copyright on occasion of the ratification and exchange of the recent treaty between France and England. The Society glance at the difficul-ties which prevent for the present the adhesion of Belgium and Holland to the principle which acknowledges and the law which protects the rights of intellectual property,—and express a hope, which we believe to be well founded, that the cordial agreement of the Cabinets of London and Paris on this point will produce a disposition in those States to reconsider the grounds of their former refusals to treat on any reasonable basis.

The Government have at last resolved to organize a special department at the Board of Trade for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the existing Schools of Design, and aiding Art-education generally as applied to manufactures,—wants which the Great Exhibition of last year made very responsible office to Mr. Henry Cole, one of the acting members of the Executive Committee in the Exhibition.

We notice that the Committee meeting at the Society of Arts to consider the means of extending the system of teaching drawing and modelling, have come to the conclusion that in order to the establishment of the necessary schools it is desirable to obtain from Parliament such a power of raising local rates as is at present enjoyed by museums and some other institutions. This is a definite resolution,—and will render much clearer the nature of the appeals made to the corporations and local authorities in our great manufacturing

Dr. Schoolcraft, the eminent American archæologist-who is employed by order of Congress in conducting an important national work on the 'History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States,' writes to us to complain of a literary fraud which he says has been practised on him and to warn the English public against it. It appears that about eight years ago, Dr. Schoolcraft, then fresh from Europe, commenced in New York, under the name of 'Oneota,' a little miscellany on Indian matters. As he explains the affair in his letter to us—this work was never carried beyond the first eight numbers,—and as the chief articles were serial it is consequently incomplete. The work, he says, has been reprinted under the misleading title of 'Schoolcraft's American Indians,' and as such is kept for sale in Paternoster Row. By this Mr. Schoolcraft complains that he is injured in two ways. In the first place, -the imperfect work which, as he says, "never aspired to the dignity of history, statistics or ethnology," is made to assume an importance under its new title which its contents are not calculated to sustain, - and this under the authority of his name. In the next place, he contends that it is intended to mislead the English public into an impression that this is the same work which he is conducting by order of Congress. In America, he says, there is no danger of misapprehension. The national work is well known as a royal quarto with plates to extend to seven volumes—whereas the pirated book is a one-volume octavo of 460 pages. It is for the protection of octave of 460 pages. It is for the protection of the English public and of his own character amongst them that he solicits the protection of our columns.

The Boston Post contains a suggestion on the subject of literary property which is worth con-sideration. The writer admits the grievous wrong committed on the British author by the present want of a copyright law between the two nations. He sees in this wrong an evil also for his own country,—and expresses his belief that many Americans, in and out of Congress, share his views. But he ascends to a higher principle—and claims the right of intellectual property to exist free from unjust and exorbitant taxation. Assuming that all property created by acts of mental industrywhether poems, histories, patterns, music, inventions or scientific discoveries-should receive the same class of protection from the State, he pro-poses that America shall offer to negotiate with the British Government a scheme that shall em-

brace a revision of the patent laws as well as of those of copyright. As between nation and nation, this is not unfair. The Americans are great inventors, the English are great in authorcraft. The proposal is to consult and combine the two interests, which may be done should Congress offer to England, France, and other countries the privilege of copyrights and patent rights in the United States as soon as any of these States are prepared to offer the same rights to American citizens on the same terms. Much is to be said in favour of this scheme. It is beginning to occupy attention in America,—and we lay it before our readers for the consideration of those amongst them who are immediately concerned.

Last week's journals recorded the death of the less aged of the Misses Berry. This lady had nearly completed eighty-eight years of life,—and her surviving sister excepted, was probably the oldest of the few surviving persons whose conver-sation, accomplishments and acquaintance with the best things and best persons at home and abroad so long made their circles the high places of wit and wisdom. The traditions and memoirs of their house if collected would make a valuable contribution to the history of belles lettres during the most remarkable period of modern English litera-

Mr. Pettigrew has been unwrapping another mummy. How many of the dead this gentleman has undressed is now far beyond our counting; but if a valet were "wanted" in Mummy-land, his acquaintance with the mysteries of the toilet would leave him few competitors for such a service amid that grave and speechless people. Having pretty nearly depopulated the burial caves of Egypt, luckily a body was found, as our readers know, some weeks since, built up in the cast wall of St. Stephen's crypt. On this body Mr. Pettigrew was allowed to practise in presence of a party of anti-quaries. Mr. Pettigrew took off the mantle—"a layer of five thick canvas clothes;"—and then, the men of to-day stood face to face with—if the Antiquaries be right—a Bishop of the fifteenth century. It is an awful thing after four hundred years of the grave, thus to bring a Bishop to a Conversazione. The Antiquaries are described as having been "highly satisfied" with the interview,—the face of the sleeper for centuries being "well preserved." We do not exactly enter into the grounds of this satisfaction; for, though it is stated that identification would have been possible to an acquaint-ance of the Bishop's, — as we understand the matter-none of the gentlemen antiquaries present claimed to have known him.—But the Antiquaries should have been satisfied to find so much of panionship in a dead Bishop's face. Mr. Petti-grew would pry into the secrets of mortality.
"Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me up?" seemed uttered from the cere-cloths.—So, having thoroughly exposed "their father's naked-ness and nature's shame," Mr. Pettigrew covered the Prelate once more with his dead-clothes, and laid him back in his bed :- and probably no living antiquary will ever again look upon the face of Bishop Lydwolfe.

We observe that Mdlle. Frderika Bremer is about to contribute her impressions of England during her recent visit. She is understood to be engaged also on a more elaborate account of her residence in the United States.

At the last available moment the Corporation of London have accepted the task of clearing Smithfield and carrying into effect the late Act of Parliament. The six months' grace offered to the City although the municipal body had opposed the bill in all its stages through the House, they saw the evil of allowing any other parties to invade their territory in the name of law and improvement, -and have taken on themselves all further responsibility.

A correspondent sends us a protest against the loose and inaccurate terms used in translation by the writers of the daily press, as tending to confuse the sense and vitiate the purity of our mother tongue,—and furnishes some amusing examples:— which might be multiplied indefinitely both as regards the number and the amusement.—"When

the 'Exhibition' of all nations was first dis he says, "although it was an Exhibition of English origin, the announcement was no sooner translate into French than we had exposition amongst our-selves,—as a finer word, with the foreign mark on it. The Exhibition was thus ludicrously designated by a word of which the only English sense at present is an explanation or interpretation."—"Now," he goes on to say, "we have solidarity of peoples, as if we had no English equivalents for those words. But the definition of the Academy suggests good But the definition of the Academy suggests good English for solidarity,—'La responsabilité mit tuelle.'—The mutual responsibility of nations. Yet it was left for M. Louis Blanc to attempt an English version of the phrase."—"The daily paper continually inform us," grumbles our correspondent, "of persons assisting at meetings:—as if the definition of the neuter verb assister as if the definition of the neuter verb assister, by the Academy, were not sufficiently plain,—'to be present at any occurrence (a quelque chose) out of a sense of duty or of propriety or from any other motive.'" Taking the examples given by the same authority, these gentlemen of the press would speak of assisting at Divine Service,—at a bural at the commission of a crime and do nothing to prevent it :- in all which instances, when there is any sense, it is a false one,—and in the last there is an express contradiction.—Aujourd'hui is translated to-day ;-where it means now, in our days,according to modern usage, —in opposition is autrefois, formerly, in days gone by, according to antiquated custom.—Actuellement is translated to antiquated custom.—Actuellement is translated actually (really, veritably),—instead of now, by contrast, just after a change.—The sick man is now out of danger,—actuellement (till now he was in danger).—Was he at the Council during the debate! No; he is now going in (il entre actuellement.)-Now (actuellement) that the port is made free many vessels enter (contrary to what they did before).—Il demeure actuellement (now) en tel endroit, (he has recently removed, he did not live there some time ago). That is now the fact, which previously was not the fact.—Toujours is translated always where it merely implies continuance, in opposition to cessation. I am going out, go m with your work (travaillez toujours). I will follow with your work (travaller bulgours.) I will bush you presently; don't stop (alles toujours). In spike of his advice, I shall still go on my own way (jini toujours mon chemin). Even if what I tell you were liable to be disputed, still it is true that (il st toujours vrai que).—He has not left his situation; he is still (toujours) there."—We put our correspondent's protest on record,—and have no objection to sign it:—but like many another protest, we far it will his a merch dead letter on the Jovensh it will lie a mere dead letter on the Journals.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.
THE GALLERY SHA EXHIBITION and SALE ST
WORKS OF BRYTISH ARTLEYS, 111 OPER OR MONDATA
SHOP February, and will continue OPEN DALLY, from Tail
Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

NOW OPEN.—SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, at the 6th WATER COLOUR GALLERY, 8, Pail Mail East, comprise, amongst other important works, CHOICE SECRETARY STREET, R.A., Mairesdy, R.A., Horteller, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Pritt, R.A., Landset, R.A., Hert, H. G., Pritt, A.R.A., Warder, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Pritt, R.A., Warder, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Pritt, R.A., Warder, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Pritt, R.A., Warder, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Landser, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hert, H. G., Landseer, Landseer, R. G., La mission, 18. Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION (with the Colection of Materials Patents, Processes, &c. connected with Arestecture) is NOW OPEN from Ten till dusk, at the Portland Galleries, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, Regent Stradmission, 1s., including a Catalogue, Season Tickets, including a Catalogue, admitting the holder from the 10th of January to its the Company of the Company of

JAS. EDMESTON, Jun.
JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. See

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION 14. Regent Street.—Last Four Weeks of the CRYSTAL PALACE as a GARDEN, by MEHAL, to we exhibiting faily, at Three and Eight orded; he the production of the New Diorama, the Achierements of the Duke of Wellington.—Admission, it, 2a, 2b, 6d., and 3a.—Boonspahalfan-hour before each representation.

NATIONAL DEFENCES. An EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION of WILKINSON'S STADIA, the PHUSSIAN MUSERIA THOM OF WILKINSON'S STADIA, the PHUSSIAN MUSERIA THE ANACASTER and MINE PLES, the LIPBOYED WILLIAM STADIA THE ANAS OF THE ANALYSIA OF THE PROBLEM OF THE ANALYSIA OF TH

conn tries have and of th be o

mun char Wh the Whe desir exam more Pacif it is. short throu conti route best 1

be un comp ward, terize of sup which is cler profit Count

1. 7 and St naviga Michig the gra 2. F 3. F 4. T To o of the until th

5. T

6. T

which

reachi possibl

tion of points of already view of I. T Lake H

Nepissii of 400 r II. F Canal is that are it is fou Lakes I

speed as from the Erie Cas

7,'52

ussed," English unslated gst our-

nark on ignated

present

oples, as words.

ité mu-

ns. Yet

an Eng-

y papers orrespon-as if the by the to be se) out of

by the by the aburial, assisting othing to there is last there

i is trans r days,according

e, by con-

he was in

he debate!

made fre they did w) en tel

id not live

act, which translated

out, go on will follow In spite way (j'irai I tell you that (il est

tuation; he

correspon o objection est, we fear

L, Secretary.

s, at the OLD st, comprising, ECIMENS by tanfield, EA., Martin, E.L., A.R.A., Ward, Fenniel, Fripp, dis, Gastiness, till dusk.—Ad-SPNEY, Sec.

with the Col-ted with Archi-the Portland Regent Street-ckets, including January to the Workmen, on

LAS. Hon.

IAN MUSKET.

e IMPROVED
Earlier Perish.
INSTITUTIOE,
and at half-me.
USIC of MANI
pe Peed, Eso, on
ition to the usul
don, 1a.; Schools
ce. — Open dail'
t Saturday, from

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL .- Jan. 26 .- Sir R. I. Murchi-GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 26.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—G. O'Gorman and E. O. Smith, Eggs., were appointed Auditors for the year.—J. H. Langston, J. A. Silk, E. O. Tudor, O. W. Brierly, Esqs., and the Rev. R. Inskip were elected Fellows.—The paper read was a continuation of that on 'Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Politich North America,' by Cart. Survey. on Communication between the Atlantic and Paci-fic vid British North America, by Capt. Synge.— The more prominent results that would attend the connexion of Europe with the shores of the countries washed by the Pacific, by the route proposed, tries washed by the Pacine, by the route proposed, have been stated [see ante, p. 119].—The features and characteristics of the transcontinental portion of the route and the means of execution remain to be considered.—The advantages of the whole communication are greatly enhanced by the physical characteristics of the country of British America. Where its beneficial results would most abound, the facilities for its execution are most striking. the facilities for its execution are most striking. Where every circumstance unites to render it most desirable, nature has indicated the route. An examination of the globe makes it evident that the more northerly the route (from Europe to the Pacific, say to China or Australia) the shorter its. Thus a route through the United States is shorter than one across Central America; and one through British America is shorter than any through the United States.—Moreover, the transcontinental portion of that great British American route, which has been already sketched as the very best by which the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can be united, consists of component parts each in itself be united, consists of component parts each in itself complete,—each independent of those more westcomparet,—each needed and distinct feature of the country; and each in itself, and with its east-ward connexion, a profitable and reproductive work. Each of these links will be found characterized by these distinctive features, and by marks of superiority over any competitors similar to those which distinguish the entire proposed inter-oceanic communication.—Whilst, however, each link of the chain may thus rely on its intrinsic merits, it is clear that that mode of execution would be most refitable which would most speedily open the country and communication the whole way to the Pacific.—That order, therefore, might be best followed in the brief examination of the country

followed in the brief examination of the country which time might permit.—On this principle of reaching the great goal, the Pacific, as speedily as possible, the first new link will be at—

1. The Straits of St. Mary, between Lakes Huron and Superior.—Up to this point 1,510 miles of navigation are already opened (reckoning Lake Michigan); but of this distance, though it forms the grandest inland participation; in the world only the grandest inland navigation in the world, only

66 miles required any aid from man.
2. From Lake Superior to Rainy Lake.
3. From Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnepeg. 4. The Rapids of the Saskatchewan.

To complete the examination of the central parts of the country, the course of waters of the Churchill, Athabasca, Beaver and Peace Rivers, mtil the head waters are reached upon both chains.

5. The passage of the Rocky Mountains.

6. The descent to the Pacific.

b. The descent to the Pacific. Before proceeding with the minuter investiga-tion of the subject, it may be well to name those points connected with "the eastern terminus" (of the great route), as embracing the whole country already accessible, which are essential to a right tiew of the whole subject, but on which it is im-possible now to enter.

Jew John Stripe to the Atlantic.—The Eric

II. From Lake Erie to the Atlantic.—The Erie Canal is the channel of trade for many of the States Canal is the channel of trade for many of the States that are situated upon the Mississippi, to which it is found superior.—The Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario has, by superior economy, good and size, taken the trade in a great measure from the western extremity of the Erie Canal.—The Erie Canal has, however, been one of the principal causes of the brilliant prosperity of the State of

chieved over its western portion.

IV. The railroads from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic opening the whole country to the co-operation of land routes.—Their superiority is consequent upon that of the position of the British American scaports; but the latter is worse than neutralized until connected with the interior by a rapid means of intercommunication.

V. Railroads in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Their peculiar position and the excellency of their harbours and their vast resources make them the great terminal station of the route.—The Halifax and Quebec line, as proposed, unites the extremities at the minimum of cost consistent with the indispensable requirements.—The St. Andrews and Quebec line is amply supported by local resources and a share of the terminal traffic; but the requirements of New Brunswick call for a central line as well, though passing through a more difficult country, as a measure of local develope-

went.

VI. The proposed system of execution as connected with the precedents afforded by works in British America or elsewhere, and the close relation of their failure or success to minute knowledge of facts connected with local and physical geogra-

The general bearings of the subject being thus briefly but imperfectly indicated in a manner that may facilitate inquiry, that portion which more particularly claims the first attention is the nature of the country through which the first links named conduct us to the shores of the Pacific.

conduct us to the shores of the Pacific.

1. The Straits of St. Mary interpose an obstacle of a descent of from 18 to 22 feet, which has to be overcome in order to open the vast region of Lake

overcome in order to open the vast region of Lake Superior, its navigation of 400 miles its immense mineral and metallic wealth, and to render accessible the charming country of the Kamenistoquvia. 2. and 3. Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, and thence to Lake Winnepeg.—Language appears to have been nearly exhausted in the attempt to set forth the attractions of the country of the Kamenistoquvia, of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, of the Rainy Lake and Piyer and of the Lake of of the Rainy Lake and River, and of the Lake of Woods. The most picturesque scenery and most productive soil combine to call forth descriptions which render its uninhabited and uncultivated condition not less strange than melancholy and astonishing. The French had outposts of civilization many hundreds of miles beyond this region even, before the country first passed under the dominion of Great Britain. Shall its settlement be deemed too arduous for vaunted British enterprise with all the aid of the modern discoveries of art and science? The philanthropic eye of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company territories beholds "through the vista of futurity" this fertile country the happy home of civilized man, with schools and churches, full garners and social hearths, the rivers and lakes teeming with crowded steamers and the banks crowned with populous cities; but reality reveals one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and one of the most productive, with the monuments of the civilization of two hundred f years ago perished, and natural fertility changed into the desolation of an empty hunting ground of illimitable extent.—The mining districts of Lake Superior would find their nearest and cheapest supply in the valley of the Kamenistoquvia.—A line due west from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi was to have formed the boundary between the faithful colonies of Great Britain and the United States. From the first junction of the boundary line and the great waters, the midstandary line and the great waters, the midstandary line and the great waters, the midstandary. Most likely the site of the Grand Postage, the chief route, was confounded by the negotiators with the head-waters of the St. Lawrence. If so, the St. Louis was the intended boundary. From thence a line due west would strike the Mississippi. Beyond the Mississippi the United States advanced not even a claim. Yet, years ago perished, and natural fertility changed

New York. These facts are therefore proofs and precedents of the highest importance.

III. The Cauqhuawage Canal, to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.—Effecting for the St. Lawrence that superiority over the eastern portion of the Eric Canal, which the Welland has distance to the Mississippi; but geographical ignobecause a line from the Lake of the Woods due west never does strike the Mississippi, the whole western continent to the Rocky Mountains was surrendered to the quibble! The spirit of the treaty, however ill defined, was clearly the shortest distance to the Mississippi; but geographical ignorance led to the ultimate sacrifice of a territory very many times larger than that lost by the disastrous War of Independence!—Rainy Lake and River and the Lake of the Woods form a natural navigation of two hundred miles. The banks resemble those of the Thames near Richmond. The country abounds in fish, venison and fowl; the vine, the plum, cherry and nuts, wild rice, maize, &c. may be named among its many fruits and vegetable productions.—The waters of Lakes Superior and Winnepeg are very nearly on a level, and the intermediate height of land that has to be crossed is only 150 feet above them. The Welland canal surmounts an altitude of 334 feet in its short course, and for commercial purposes "obliterates" canal surmounts an attitude of 334 feet in its short course, and for commercial purposes "obliterates the Falls of Niagara."—The English River affords by Lakes Sal and St. Joseph a second communi-cation with Lake Superior,—by the Wippegan waters and by Albany River one with Hudson's

Bay.

4. The Rapids of Saskatchewan.—Lake Winnepeg receives a great number of tributary rivers, of which the principal are, the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboia, and the Red River. They irrigate a fertile and productive country. The Red River is best known from the colony on its banks, which under the unfavourable circumstances of its isolation under the unfavourable circumstances of its isolation has yet maintained a long-continued and in some respects a prosperous existence.—All testimony unites in favour of the productiveness of the country, and of the ease with which a population might be at once supported here on the produce of the soil.—The improvement of the navigation so as to overcome the Rapids of the Saskatchewan would open the whole breadth of country from the frontier to the north branch of that noble river with its tributaries, to the tide of settlement and civilization, which would reach unchecked the very foot of the Rocky Mountains.—Descriptions of the beauty and proofs of the fertility of the country abound. and proofs of the fertility of the country abound. Thus, Sir G. Simpson writes of the "rankness of the vegetation" as "savouring rather of the torrid zone than of northern wilds." The ground is covered for fields together with tiger lilies, roses, sweet-briars, violets, and hyacints. Wood and water diversify the scene. The swampy land requires only drainage and the parched prairie systematic irrigation to burst forth in the most abundant productiveness. Herds of cattle give to the country the appearance of a stall-yard,—fish and wild fowl are everywhere in the greatest profusion. Coal is found in great beds upon the Saskatchewan, which is navigable from its mouth to Rocky Mountain House, with the single exto Rocky Mountain House, with the single ex-ception of the rapid already named, which for the ascent requires a portage in its present unimproved condition.—The waters of the Churchill River, the Clearwater, the Beaver, the Elk or Athabasca, and of the Peace River conduct through a similar and very wonderful great natural water-path. It is impossible within these limits to enter on their description with any minuteness.—Mackenzie regrets the neglect of cultivation at Lae à la Croissé, grets the neglect of cultivation at Lac a in Croisse, and speaks of the many resources of the country which he enumerates. Nothing can surpass the glowing description of the valley of the Clearwater which he gives; yet he adds, "I will not presume to give an adequate description of the seene which I enjoyed." "Upon the banks of the Elk River," he writes, "I saw as fine a kitchen garden as I ever saw in Canada."—A splendid reach of natural navigation extends from the head of the Clearwater navigation extends from the head of the Clearwater by the Elk River and Peace River continuing again to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. The only interruption is a fall of about twenty feet at the confluence of the Loon River with the Unjigar or Peace River.—The range of mountains which forms the La Loche portage extends so as to divide the waters of the Beaver Lake and River from those of the Athabasca, but is there of diminished altitude, and finally disappears in the neighbourhood of the and finally disappears in the neighbourhood of the Saskatchewan.—A line of road (railroad) from the frontier to the Peace River or to the Itzechadzra,

Rose Boiles Magnetiful state Magnetime arrive estimates the continue at the continue at the direct state state

it may

that t

from e

poses proper produc of asce of the

former is; and the fur

power, differen repulsi definite tended

in any notion there e sations,

line of line wh

ncedle,

corresp

is that

moved the for

whilst such a about a

and tak

wire; a action t

excellen

those pr

ness, an

about 48

above,

utatic n

containe

02ofan

effects 3

of elect

the line

tensity.

otherwis

bar mag

return

dest that

a carrie

ver one

part, it i

with the

and skirting the foot of the Rocky Mountains, would give compactness, union, and solidity to the progress so far effected. It would also be the means of rendering the first pass that might be opened through the Rocky Mountains accessible and useful

to all.

5. The passage of the Rocky Mountains.—
Wonderful, unequalled facilities are now exchanged for comparative impediments; yet inducements only multiply. A great stream is still in front—the Pacific nearly attained—its tributary streams almost in sight, who can fail to participate in the sentiments which inspired Mackenzie, or to partake of his earnest desire to conquer the remaining short but difficult span?—The limits of time forbid the hypotheses which follow being supported by the expository antecedents which appear to justify them; yet sufficient data may be gathered both of the geography of the passes and of their actual transit to show that the practicability of crossing these mountains is not only an established possibility, but surrounded by difficulties far less formidable than is usually supposed.—Continuing on the route of Mackenzie, the great waters now flow through the steep and narrow rocky banks, the navigation is even for canoes continually interrupted, but the waters do not cease .- There are still continual reaches, varying from 20 to 30 miles in length. Beautiful and extensive sheets of water burst upon the view, the mountains are covered with varieties of timber, specified to be of unusual size. The summit level, far from disclosing a pinnaele of eternal snow, is clothed with wood enlivened by humming and bright-coloured birds, the denizens of a southern clime.—The characteristics of the southern passes are similar. That between latitude 53° and 54° would appear to be most practicable for land transit. The valleys are wider and the ascent is gradual. The lakes from which the waters flow east and west are again found on the same summit level.—The mountains flanking this pass in about 50° 30′ are lofty and abrupt, the valleys are narrow, with precipitous scarps, several hundred feet in height.—It is well known with what sudden rapidity the snow melts and the ice breaks up in countries similar to those under consideration. In the spring season the narrow valleys of the passes are sometimes completely dammed up until the torrent has acquired sufficient strength, or rather the accumulated water sufficient weight, to bear away the temporary obstacle.-May not this operation of nature be indicative of a feasible mode of effecting a great transit for trafficacross these mountains?—The narrow valleys are the river beds, the rocky banks and bottoms present the abutments and chambers of the masonry, the temporary dams only require to be made permanent, and navigable rivers, steps of still water, replace the furious and impracticable mountain torrent. The largest bodies of water admit also of being regulated without danger by providing outlets increasing in size in full propor-tion to the accumulated quantities of the successive descents.—The central pass—or the one through which the loaded waggons of emigrants have speedily found their way across the mountains (vide Sir J. Simpson)—would probably prove the most suitable for land communication. There does not seem to be any reason why the principle of steps, and the elevation of the freighted carriages should not be applied if necessary or advantageous, and, together with the use of tunnels, the passage of the Rocky Mountains appears by no means a distant, much less an impracticable event.

6. The descent to the Pacific.west of the Rocky Mountains will possess all the interest of the metropolitan, or rather of the terminal character, now possessed by the "eastern terminations." Time forbids entering on the various routes by which the descent could be made. All will have to come into operation,—the routes of Frozen River, that of Mackenzie, of Simpson's outlet, &c.—The country is proved even by the description of Mackenzie to be abundantly fertile. He is astonished at the extraordinary dimensions of the timber, longs for agricultural developement, - and he was never so southerly even as the northern actromity of Vuncouver's Island.—The multiplied and mamense mineral resources of the Rocky

Mountains must not be omitted among the facilities and inducements to their complete exploration and transit.

It cannot but be, that the formation of communications of the character and comprehensiveness that have been sketched should be attended by difficulties serious in themselves, and which are increased when it is remembered that they extend increased when it is remembered that the process of or a length of 3,000 miles through a country now unpoopled and strangely shrouded in the mysteries of a supposed unprofitableness. Out of materials such as these, to form an empire surpassing that of the known world in former days, and to give new communications to the commerce of the world, to alter the direction of existing intercourse, to apply the experience of the ages that have gone before, and the recent brilliant discoveries and advancements of every art and science made during that lengthened tranquillity with which God has blessed the boundaries of the nations, are undertakings that must be fraught with difficulties and that, to be carried out successfully, must command patience, wisdom, zeal, and courage. Let, how-ever, the results and the facilities, the inducements and the aim be placed beside the intervening impediments, and their aspect is altogether changed. Thus, if the country is uninhabited, it is intersected by countless navigable streams opening it in every direction. To do so from the 49° to the 66° parallel of latitude, and to the foot of the mountains (seven-eighths of the whole distance) the partial improvement of 193 miles of the distance that is required! Is the country in a wild and untenanted condition? Cultivation and ownership point out the means by which at once to people and cross it with the required communications.—Are inhabitants wanted? The route offers labour's best market to the world; the soil a home to every one in need. It is evident that there exists the most intimate relation between the inhabitation of at least a certain portion of the country and the construction of the route. That cause will therefore most speedily effect the opening to and junction with the Pacific which will most quickly open the largest tracts of country most completely, speedily, and least expensively. It has been clearly shown that adherence to the natural waterpaths will best accomplish this object. It gives the British American route a feature of superiority in which it stands quite alone and unapproachable, and unites with the national and more general geographical considerations to place its claims on the best pos-sible grounds. The whole scheme and the comprehensiveness of communication already pointed out must be kept constantly in view; but the perfection of the communication should follow its first complete opening from shore to shore, in order that the result of connexion may add this benefit to those of local developement as speedily as possible. Nor should the developement of waters under any circumstances be disparaged. That of Canada has been until very lately wholly maritime. The most brilliant prosperity in the United States has resulted from the Eric Canal, which, as has been stated, Canada possesses the means of surpassing in all its features. Moreover, in latitude 58°, on the Peace River, the river is clear of ice earlier and later than the navigation opens and closes in Canada !"

Surely it is time to develope resources such as these, or decisively to refute their existence. For seventy-five years they have been presented to the country,-having been first sketched by Mackenzie, the explorer and discoverer of the western shores and northern bounds of the continent. Delay is not much longer possible. Those who do develope the western coast of America will become the merchants and masters of the Pacific.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS .- Jan. 26. -Prof. Cockerell, V.P., in the chair.-The meeting had been adjourned [see ante, p. 86] for the dis-cussion of the question of 'Polychromy in Greek Architecture.'—Mr. Donaldson now gave a résumé of the subject, and read a letter from Mr. Sydney Smirke, recognizing the use of colour, but not to the extent supposed by M. Hittorff. — Mr. Penrose took a similar view of the question; and stated in detail the results of his own careful examination of the Athenian temples,—M. Semper

(the author of some works on the subject) offerd some remarks in explanation of the view which he entertains that the mass of the Parthenon at Athens was coloured of a decided reddish toos, relieved by other vivid colours and gilding, with bronze accessories.—M. Hector Horeau explained the peculiar merit of Polychromy in Egyptian at, which consisted in its being strictly symbols as well as ornamental.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton thought the temples which were of limestone might have been coloured, but not such as were of markle His knowledge of Greek art dated back, however, to a time when it would have been considered as to a time when it would nave been consucred seri-lege to suggest the application of colour in any way to the masterpieces of antiquity.—Mr. Fe-gusson pointed out the extensive use of colour in Assyrian architecture, and especially the prevalence of the so-called Ionic order and other Greek form in the remains lately brought from Nineveh. It also adverted to the use of colour in the old temple and mosques of India and Persia.—Mr. J. he remarked that, although Mr. Penrose and other gentlemen had found colour on some of the Great temples, the elaborate restorations of M. Hittorf ought not to be received without analyzing evidence on which they were based. It appears to him that his various restorations of the Tempe of Empedocles at Selinus rested upon very sint authority indeed.—The Chairman adverted to the interest which was obviously felt in the subject; and having announced that he should be happy to state his own views of the colouring adopted in the temple at Egina, whose marbles he had assisted in excavating many years ago, proposed a further adjournment of the discussion, which was agreed to

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 28.—Dr. A. Fane in the chair.—Mr. W. Ray and Mr. H. Pengal wer elected fellows. A paper was read by Mr. Quelut 'On the Structure of Raphides. The author conmenced by stating that inorganic substances were formed in plants under two circumstances. in crystals, as in the case of phosphate and oxals of lime,—second, as a portion of the tissue, as in the case of silica in the bark of equisetaccous and gramineous plants. The crystals were stellate at single from the 1-40th to the 1-1000th of an indiin diameter. Single crystals of oxalate of line were acicular,—those of the phosphate of line were rhomboidal. Numerous plants were refund to in which raphides were found; as in the species onion and other plants. The author exhibited drawings of artificial raphides which had been found in the tissue of rice paper by the late Mr. Edwin Quekett, by immersing the cells first in lime water and afterwards in oxalic acid. In emclusion, the author gave a detailed account of some stellate raphides which he had found in great abundance in a species of cactus. On dissolving w the inorganic matter of these crystals by m of hydrochloric acid, he was surprised to find that an organic base was left perfectly similar in form to that of the crystal which had been dissolved From this fact Mr. Quekett inferred that all the crystals were deposited with organic nature. He referred to the structure of calculi in the human and animal body, which were always deposited upon or with an organic base, as proof that this law was general, and that the deposition of isseance salts in the tissues of plants and animal was always connected with the growth of organ matter.-Dr. Lankester referred to the crystals in chara upon the surface of the plant, which seem to originate in cells in the manner as hairs.—Dr. Mantell inquired as to be mode of growth of the crystals in the interior of the cell.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. -Feb. 3-J. Simpson, Esq., V.P. in the chair.—The newed discussion on Mr. Jee's Paper 'On the Cast newed discussion on Mr. Jee's Paper 'On the Carlor of the Joint Station of the London and North Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincobahire Railways,' occupied the entire evening. Capt. Claxton, R.N., Lieut. Fraser, B.E. Lieut. Kendall, B.E., Capt. Owen, R.E., and Mr. P. Paterson were elected Associates.

7, 52

offered w which nenon at sh tone, ng, with explained otian art, symbolic Hamilton

ne might however, red meri

Mr. Fer-colour in revalence eek forms veh. He

d temple J. Bei

nd other Hittorff

appeared to Temple ery slight ted to the

bject; and y to state ed in the

a further

agreed to. Fane in engal were r. Quekett

nces were nd oxalat

sue, as in

tellate or of an ind te of lime

re referred the species

lm, apple,

had been

e late Mr

lla first in

unt of some d in great

by mean

n dissolved

and anim

BOYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 23.—Sir J. P. Beileau, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Lines of Magnetic Force,' by Prof. Faraday. That beautiful system of power which is made manifest in the Magnet, and which appears to be chiefly developed in the two extremities, thence called ordinarily the magnetic poles, is usually rendered evident to us in the case of a particular magnet by the attractive or repulsive effect of these parts on the attractive or repuisive effect of these parts on the corresponding parts of another magnet; and these actions have been employed, to indicate both the direction in which the magnetic force is exerted and also the amount of the force at different distances. Thus, if the attraction be referred to, distances. Thus, if the attraction be referred to, it may be observed either upon another magnet or upon a piece of soft iron; and the law which nealts, for effects beyond a certain distance, is, that the force is inversely as the square of the distance. When the distances of the acting bodies from each other is small, then this law does not hold, either for the surface of the magnets or for any given point within them.—Mr. Faraday propose to employ a new method, founded upon a property of the magnetic forces different from that producing attraction or repulsion, for the purpose of accretaining the direction, intensity, and amount reducing attraction or repulsion, for the purpose of accrtaining the direction, intensity, and amount of these forces, not to the displacement of the former method but to be used in conjunction with former method but to be used in conjunction with it; and he thinks it may be highly influential in the further developement of the nature of this some, inasmuch as the principle of action, though different, is not less magnetic than attraction and repulsion, not less strict, and the results not less definite.—The term line of magnetic force is indennies.—Interest simply the direction of the force in any given place, and not any physical idea or action of the manner in which the force may be there exerted; as by actions at a distance, or pulations, or waves, or a current, or what not. A line of magnetic force may be defined to be that line of magnetic force may be defined to be that line which is described by a very small magnetic needle, when it is so moved in either direction correspondent to its length, that the needle is constantly a tangent to the line of motion; or, it is that line along which, if a transverse wire be moved in either direction, there is no tendency to the formation of an electric current in the wire, whilst if moved in any other direction there is whilst if moved in any other direction there is such a tendency. The direction of these lines about and between ordinary magnets is easily represented in a general manner by the well known use of iron filings.—The method of recognizing and taking account of these lines of force which is proposed, and was illustrated by experiments during the evening, is to collect and measure the electricity set into motion in the moving transverse l. In contire; a process entirely different in its nature and stion to that founded on the use of a magnetic nsells. That it may be advantageously employed, essellent conductors are required; and therefore ssolving w those proceeding from the moving wire to the gal-ranometer were of copper 0.2 of an inch in thicked to find similar in nus, and as short as was convenient. The galva-numeter, also, instead of including many hundred convolutions of a long fine wire, consisted only of at all the ut 48 or 50 inches of such wire as that described the human s deposited of that this above, disposed in two double coils about the static needle: and that used in the careful research contained only 20 inches in length of a copper bar Clefan inch square. These galvanometers showed clear 30, 40 or 50 times greater than those constructed with fine wire; so abundant is the quantity ion of inorof organi delectricity produced by the intersections of the lines of magnetic force, though so low in in-tensity.—The lines of force already described will, the plant, described by iron filings or a magnetic needle or cherwise, be found to start off from one end of a bar magnet, and after describing curves of different magnitudes through the surrounding space, to return to and set on at the other end of the magnet, and these from the bar and the surrounding it avi. e interior of _Feb. 3.-r.—The re-On the Cast magnet; and these forces being regular, it is evi-emt that if a ring, a little larger than the magnet; be carried from a distance towards the magnet and and North and Lincoln over one end until it has arrived at the equatorial art in will have intersected once all the external lart, it will have intersected once all the external lass of force of that magnet. Such rings were addresd on to fitly shaped conductors connected with the galvanometer, and the deflections of the badle observed for one, two, or more such motions vening. aser, B.E. R.E., and tes.

or intersections of the lines of force: it was stated that when every precaution was taken, and the results at the galvanometer carefully observed, the effect there was sensibly proportionate for tions with the same rectangular; that with different small or moderate arcs to the number of times the loop or ring had passed over the pole. In this way, not only could the definite actions of the intersecting wire be observed and established, but also one magnet could be compared to another: wires of different thickness and of different sub-stances could be compared; and also the sections described by the wire in its journey could be varied. When the wire was the same in length, diameter, and substance, no matter what its course was across the lines of force, whether direct or oblique, near to or far from the poles of the magnet, the result was the same.—A compound bar magnet was so fitted up that it could revolve on its axis, and a broad circular copper ring was fixed on it and a broad circular copper ring was fixed on it at the middle distance or equator, so as to give a cylidrical exterior at that place. A copper wire being made fast to this ring within, then proceeded to the middle of the magnet, and afterwards along its axis and out at one end. A second wire, touched, by a spring contact, the outside of the copper ring, and was then continued outwards six inches, after which it rose and finally turned over the upper pole towards the first wire, and was attached to a cylinder insulated from but moving. tached to a cylinder insulated from but moving round it. This cylinder and the wire passing through it were connected with the galvanometer, so that the circuit was complete; but that circuit had its course down the middle of the magnet, then outwards at the equator and back again on the outside, and whilst always perfect, allowed the magnet to be rotated without the external part of insignet to be rotated without the external part of the circuit, or the latter without the magnet, or both together. When the magnet and external wire were revolved together, as one arrangement fixed in its parts, there was no effect at the galvan-ometer, however long the rotation was continued. When the magnet with the internal wire made four revolutions, as the hand of a watch, the outer conductor being still, the galvanometer needle was conductor being still, the galvanometer needle was deflected 35° or 40° in one direction: when the magnet was still, and the outer wire made four revolutions as the hands of a watch, the galvanometer needle was deflected as much as before in the contrary direction: and in the more careful experiments the amount of deflection for four revolutions was precisely the same whatever the course of the external wire, either close to or far from the pole of the magnet. Thus it was shown, that when the magnet and the wire revolved in the same direction, contrary currents of electricity, exactly equal to each other, tended to be produced; and those outside resulted from the intersection by the outer wire of the lines of magnetic force ex-ternal to the magnet; that wherever this inter-section was made the result was the same; and that there were corresponding lines of force within the magnet, exactly equal in force or amount to those without, but in the contrary direction. That those without, but in the contrary direction. That in fact every line of magnetic force is a closed curve, which in some part of its course passes through the magnet to which it belongs.—In the foregoing cases the lines of force, belonging as they did to small systems, rapidly varied in intensity according to their distance from the magnet, by what may be called their divergence. The earth, on the contrary, presents us, within the limits of one action at any one time, a field of equal force. The dipping needle indicates the direction or polarity of this force; and if we work in a plane perpendicular to the dip, then the number or amount of the lines of force experimented with will be in proportion to the area which our with will be in proportion to the area which our apparatus may include. Wires were therefore formed into parallelograms, inclosing areas of various extent, as one square foot, or nine square feet, or any other proportion, and being fixed upon axes equidistant from two of the sides could upon axes equidistant from two of the sides could have these axes adjusted perpendicular to the line of dip and then be revolved. A commutator was employed and associated both with the galvanometer and the parallelograms, so that the upper part of the revolving wire always sent the current induced in it in the same direction. Here it was found that rotation in one direction gave one electric

tions with the same rectangular; that with different sized rectangles of the same wire the effect was proportionate to the area of the rectangle, i. e. the number of curves intersected, &c. &c. The vicinity of other magnets to this magnet made no difference in the effect provided they were not moved during the experiments; and in this manner the non-interference of such magnets with that under investigation was fully established.—All these and other results are more fully estated and recoved in vestigation was ruly established.—All these and other results are more fully stated and proved in papers now before the Royal Society. The general conclusions are, that the magnetic lines of force may be easily recognized and taken account of by the moving wire, both as to direction and intensity, within metals, iron or magnets, as well as in the space around; and that the wire sums up the action of many lines in one result:—That the lines of forces well represent the nature condition disease. of many lines in one result:—That the lines of forces well represent the nature, condition, direction, and amount of the magnetic forces: that the effect is directly as the number of lines of force intersected, whether the intersection be direct or oblique: that in a field of equal force, it is directly as the velocity; or as the length of the moving wire; or as the mass of the wire: that the external power of an unchangeable magnet is definite yet illimitable in extent; and that any section of all the lines of force is equal to any other section: that the lines of force is equal to any other section: that the lines of force within the magnet are equal to those without: and that they are continuous with those without, the lines of force being closed curves.

se without, the lines of force being closed curves.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Royal Institution, 4.—'On the Chemistry of the Metals,' by Mr. C. B. Mannfall.

British Architects, 8.

British Architects, 8.

British Architects, 8.

Architects, 8.

British Architects, 8.

Architect

PREPARATION OF PROTO-NITRATE OF IBON.

PREPARATION OF PROTO-NITRATE OF IRON.

As I have invited the attention of photographers to proto-nitrate of iron in its capacities both as a developing agency and as a direct sensitive compound when used with the nitrate of silver, I think it may be useful to mention again and in a more detailed manner the method by which it is best obtained. And this is the more necessary as there is a nitrate of iron largely employed in the Arts which possesses very different properties to those claimed for the proto-nitrate. This compound is a per-nitrate, and is got by acting on metallic iron with dilute nitric acid. It is used by the calico-printer and in dye-works. The protometallic iron with dilute nitric acid. It is used by the calico-printer and in dye-works. The protonitrate of iron may be obtained either in solution or in greenish crystals by the following simple process:—A few lumps of the proto-sulphuret of iron—which is employed for the purpose of procuring hydro-sulphuric acid—(or sulphuretted hydrogen gas)—must be placed in a glass vessel, and an ounce or two of cod dilute nitric acid—of one part acid, of commercial streagth to these an ounce or two or cold dilute nitric acid—of
one part acid, of commercial strength, to three
or four of water—poured. For them, Decomposition of the proto-sulphanet slowly ensues
with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen.
As this gas is extremely offensive, it is better
to place the vessel in the open air for some hours
until the whole of the nitric acid is saturated.
A proto-nitrate of iron is now contained in solu-

N

and ject Paran ugl gat ver har in in

ver ove mo uni not uni

tion, and it may be decanted from impurities at the bottom of the vessel and filtered. As thus obtained, the liquid contains its own volume or nearly of the sulphuretted hydrogen, absorbed or nearly of the sulparteted hydrogen, assorbed during the evolution of this gas, and it is consequently manifestly unfit for the purposes of the photographer until this impurity is expelled. The most effectual plan is, I believe, that of simply exposing it in a very shallow vessel, such as a clean convolute or large square, to the air its decomp exposing it in a very snamow vessel, such as a cream soup-plate or large saucer, to the air; its decom-position rapidly ensues, and in a few hours no trace of the gas either by the smell or by the usual tests can be discerned. The solution is then fit for use after careful filtration. If it is thought desirable to obtain the proto-nitrate in crystals, this may be done by evaporation in vacuo; but the crystals are very liable to undergo decomposition, and I should always prefer the solution. A few drops of this liquid may be combined with a solution of nitrate of silver of the usual strength, and applied to Talbot's iodized paper, and a very sensitive surface is obtained. But this mixture will not keep, and it should be made only immediately before using. The pictures obtained, which develope themselves after exposure, are very brown, but are good when right proportions are obtained. I am much interested to learn whether it is answerable to the wishes of photographers in operating upon glass either by the collodion or albumen processes. Should I be able again to make the necessary experiments, and have anything of value to communicate, I hope to avail myself of the pages of the Athenœum for that purpose. I am, &c.

ROBERT ELLIS.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.—The remarkable substance Iodine, which but a few years since was thought to be confined to a few marine plants, has been gradually traced through the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, and its general diffusion throughout nature is rendered exceedingly probable. At the Académie des Sciences de Paris on the 7th instant, M. Chatin read a memoir in continuation of his researches on the presence of Iodine in the air, the waters, the soils, and the alimentary products of the Alps of France and Piedmont. He finds this element in nearly all cases,—but the quantity appears to vary with con-siderable regularity. There is always a parallelism between the air and those waters which are drinkable. While this element and Fluorine appeared to be confined within the narrow limits of a portion of one kingdom of nature, we could not under-stand their value in the chemical constitution of nature. Now, however, that Iodine and Fluorine, which have many properties in common, are traced through the earth, the waters and the air—and those organic creations which exist in them,—we begin to appreciate their importance.

FINE ARTS

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE difficulties attending an attempt to establish an Architectural Exhibition are neither few nor small. Foremost among them is, the apathy of the public on the one side and of the profession on the other. As a branch of Art architecture is far from being popular,—for it is one that requires some initiation; nevertheless, far from endeavouring to promote its study generally as an ele-gant accomplishment replete with interest, architects themselves have from the days of Vitruvius done what they could to make such study appear formidably dry and repulsively technical. Instead of popularizing, their policy has been to mysticize it. Convenient, however, as in some respects it may be found to be to have an ignorant public, it is not so in others. What may be good and profitable logic for the medical practitioner, for instance, will be found to be very unproductive for the archithat be received a consistency of the second of the profession have had the wit to perceive at last that sympathy on the part of the public with their art is essential to its prosperity. To remove exart is essential to its prosperity. To remove existing prejudices and misconceptions regarding it, and to foster an intelligent appreciation, must, however, be the work of time. Meanwhile, something has been done to put architecture boldly forward

as a candidate for public notice by this independent |

Truly creditable as it is to the zeal and energy of its originators, it is somewhat unfortunate for the success of this scheme that it should have emanated from the architectural Association instead of from the Institute. Had it been taken up by the latter body, it would have been brought forward with greater éclat and might have been carried out more effectively. As it is, with here and there an exception, the senior and lead-ing members of the profession stand aloof. This is not to their honour. All petty jealousies and paltry feelings should give way before an occasion wherein the credit of the art itself and of the profession generally is, if not actually at stake, deeply concerned. The architect members of the Royal Academy should have made a point of contributing to this Exhibition,—if only to signify that though the Academy cannot afford due accommodation to architecture within its own walls, it is not opposed to a due representation being provided elsewhere. The same may be said of the Institute. Instead of exhibiting what many will think looks very like pique because their juniors have shown more acti-vity and spirit than themselves, they should have come forward generously in a body to co-operate cordially in the cause of the art whose interests are

common to them all.

In spite, however, of these and other discouraging circumstances, the Architectural Exhibition shows this year increased vigour and on the whole considerable improvement. A decided improvement is, the introduction of specimens of the various artmanufactures connected with building and architectural decoration,—a department that will be more effectively represented on future occasions than on this first. On the other hand, of that interesting class of works which more directly belong to an exhibition of the kind there is a striking paucity. There are but few models, and those few are of no great pretension or importance :- neither are they well displayed. There might have been, too, sprinkling of plans and sections:-it being highly desirable that attention should be directed to what can be explained only by drawings of that kind. At all events, there might have been a better arrangement of the works actually sent in,—some sort of classification. At present, both the walls and the Catalogue exhibit a most confused medley of heterogeneous subjects: — executed and un-executed designs, original compositions, portrait delineations of buildings or their details and ancient, Gothic and Italian, Indian and Renaissance, finished drawings, outline ones, and sketches, being all mixed up together. Then, while some of the poorest things are obtruded on our sight, others, which if worth exhibiting require examination, are hung where they cannot be properly looked at. Strange to say, there are instances of what are nearly bird's-eye views being placed above the eye,—ground-plans hung on the upper line,— and drawings showing different views or different portions of the same building put widely apart. Essentially trivial as all this may seem, it renders the mere reconnoitering of the collection a perplexing and fatiguing task:—wherefore, let us hope that the hanging will be more judiciously managed in future, -and that if any drawings must be put out of sight, care will be taken to select those which

are not worth looking at.

With regard to the collection generally:—while designs for churches and antiquarian subjects from mediæval architecture form by far the most numerous class of drawings, some other styles and other classes of buildings are scarcely represented at all. Such is strikingly the case in respect to what might be supposed to form the staple of professional employment, -viz., domestic architecture. Now, houses and mansions out number churches; and those of a superior grade afford more opportunity for the display of taste and original forte than churches,—both because they are more complex in plan, and because the architect is less tied down to a superstitious observance of precedent. Then, houses have insides as well as outsides,—and for the former display is generally studied even where it is totally disregarded for the latter. Notwith-standing this, and that so much has of late been

said concerning decorative art and internal embel lishment generally, we scarcely ever get from architects themselves any ideas for such purpose. The drawings of the kind which we meet with here are so few and scattered as to render the neglect of such study by the profession even more apparent than if there were none at all. Few as they are, had the drawings of that kind been placed together, such collectiveness would have forced attention to them as a class,-whereas now they are not only lost by distribution, but for the most part so placed individually that it is impossible to bestow on them the examination requisite for fairly judging of such subjects.

Whatever the public may do, the profession have

not as a body, we repeat, shown themselves inclined to promote an undertaking whose object is to create, if possible, a popular feeling in favour of architecture,—an undertaking which both require and deserves their strenuous support and enonragement. A list of absentees would put a mark of reproach on many a name whose pos should have most strenuously the interests of his art at heart. All the greater is the credit due to those who, spurning the petty punctilio which has kept others back, have come forward to count. nance the new movement. Amongst these, some are at once the most liberal and the most efficient contributors: -Mr. E. B. Lamb, for instance, and Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. R. W. Billings, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. J. P. Seddon, who in his choice of sub follows in the wake of Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Trusfitt. Mr. Lamb's very numerous designs show in more than ordinary artistic forte and feeling, too, It has been objected, we find, by some of our contemporaries, that he is not very attentive to prece dent. In our opinion, the want of conform express precedent is rather a merit than the contrary in a work of Art. Mechanical adherence to precedent almost excludes both originality and such artistic feeling as we find in Mr. Lamb's designs. "Precedent" is, like fire, "a good servant, but a bad master;" it is to be studied,—and the more thoughtfully it is studied the less slavishly will it be followed. Of infidelity to precedent there are two kinds :- the infidelity arising from ignorance or incapacity,—and that which proceeds from the laudable activity of feeling and imagination that is understood by the term "originality." While it amounts to no more than painstaking mechanical copyism, scrupulous conformity to the mere letter of a style does not always insure the spirit of the style itself. Let the style treated be what it may, the architect should show himself True to its sense, but truer to its fame

Though this is perhaps not exactly the place for these remarks, we seize the opportunity for making them, because we hold that the scrupulous regard to precedent which is so loudly insisted on by the archæologian school of teachers and critics is alike mischievous and superstitious. Not only does it needlessly fetter and cramp,-but it is apt to be attended by a reaction; overstrictness, once below through, being generally succeeded by extrangance. This is a truth testified by several of the things in the present Exhibition:—there being no a few instances of wild and artless caprice in design, as well as of too servile submissiveness to prece

dent and historical authority.

Of the fourteen subjects exhibited by Mr. Lam all afford evidence of strong feeling for artists effect and boldly marked character, and of success Jor the Durmingham Workhouse (No. 291), -In Rectory House at Kelmarsh, erected for Lord Bu-man (131),—The Almshouses for Indigent Foreigns (291),—and Thirkleby Church, Yorkshire (31),— although as to this last, the Catalogue leaves if doubtful whather it is no mainful desire or morth. doubtful whether it is an original design or merely a drawing of the edifice.

Mr. J. P. Seddon is a very liberal contribute.

nal embel get from meet with render th even more all. Few that kind ness would on, but for that it is camination ets.

B. 7,'52

ession have nselves in. se object is n favour of th requires and encou out a mark possessor rests of his edit due to which ha to counte se, some are tance, and Ir. Ruskin. of subjects Mr. Truens show far eeling, too.

re to prece nformity to an the condherence to ty and such b's designs. vant, but a ishly will it ignorance tion that is

he place for for making lous regard itics is alike only does it by extrava-

Mr. Lamb for artistic d of success jects themourable. If e with occauthority of hful to one cture-ime

rom the uned into proo the De 291), -The Lord Bate at Foreignen tire (317),que leaves it gn or merely

of our con

' While it mechanical mere letter e spirit of be what it

s apt to be once broken veral of the re being not ce in design ss to prece

contributer;

and we can sincerely commend his Venetian subjects,—more especially A View of the Doge's Palace (42),—which is exhibited in so picturesque an attitude as to captivate in spite of its positive agliness. Of what we are inclined to call unmitigated ugliness we have an example in another gated ugliness we have an example in another very clever and effective drawing by the same hand.—The South-west Angle of St. Mark's Church (102):—a monument so extravagantly belauded by Mr. Ruskin, and certainly not a little extravagant in itself, for among other caprices it exhibits the very remarkable one of four columns superimposed over a single shaft. This is a combination so truly monstrous as to render Mr. Ruskin's claim for narivalled loveliness for the façade of that church set a little ridiculous.—and to furnish a ways not a little ridiculous, — and to furnish a very unfavourable test of the value of his Art-criticism unfavourable test of the value of his Art-criticism generally. Mr. Ruskin's own drawings show him to be more eloquent with his pencil than with his pen,—at any rate, more intelligible and less fantastical. They are all intended for his folio 'Illustrations of the Stones of Venice,'—and con-sist of capitals and other details and fragments, represented in a particularly free and effective

manner.
The title given to a Design for Metropolitan Baths—causes the Interior, by Mr. A. Allom (1), to appear, perhaps, somewhat extravagant in idea,—but in itself it is both an admirable drawing and a highly scenic composition marked by originality. With the Exterior (186) we are not so well satisfied. It is shown, however, to considerable disadvantage—the drawing being in a very unfinished state. Mr. L. W. Collmann's Design for a Dissipation Ceiling is an equally splendid and tasteful piece of decoration—which, if we may believe the Catalogue, has actually been "carried out in a signet dealing near I inspect." When a private dwelling near Liverpool"! What may be objected to is, that, the purpose of the room considered, it is too ambitiously and elaborately ornate. Admirably, too, as the drawing is executed, it is of such peculiar kind as to require to be placed horizontally above the eye, so as to show the forehorizontally above the eye, so as to show the foreshortening of the upper part of the walls and
columns as they would be seen on looking up to
the ceiling. We regret that this is the only subject by Mr. Collmann, as we should have been
gratified by seeing again some of those charming
interiors exhibited by him at the Royal Academy. -There are some productions of the same class by others, too, which we should have been well pleased to meet with again here;—for instance, the Carlton Club-house Coffee Room, and the Hall of Stafford House, both of which were in the Academy, but out of sight there, the one placed next the ceiling, the other next the floor.—One of the company of the co the best—and best placed—things of a similar kind here is the Design for an Elizabethan Library (308), by Mr. F. Hering. We like it better for its devia-tion from than for its adherence to Elizabethan precedent; the two transverse lanterns in the ceiling constituting the former, the wide fire-place and piled up chimney-piece the latter. Both together show taseful novelty combined with the orthodox heaviness and clumsiness of the style

Nos. 72 and 153, by Mr. Walters, show us that Manchester warehouses are no less ambitious than Liverpool dining-rooms. These have far more the look of dwelling than of ware houses; and No. 150 might pass for a veritable palace, were it not for the "Brown & Co." which figures so conspicuously on the summit of one of its fronts. The merit which it possesses as an architectural object is, however, in our opinion, a somewhat questionable one :- disguise is substituted for character-and as a palace should not look like either a warehouse or a barrack, so ought not a warehouse to be tricked out to appear like a palace. Far more talent would have been shown in preserving yet ennobling by sesthetic treatment the expression suitable to a structure of the kind. Mr. Walters's villas have far less of architecture—not to say more of "dowdyism"—in them than his warehouses.

The designs for churches are so numerous, and medievalism is so rampant and nearly alike in all of them, that few struck us as being noticeable over the rest. The Catalogue drew our attention to No. 52, by Mr. Truefitt;—its title of Designfor

a Town Church, promising something special and studiously adapted to the announced purpose. Why, however, such title should have been given we have been unable to find out. The church is shown, indeed, as standing between houses in a street—but so far from being adapted it seems altogether very ill suited to such situation, unless on the principle of violent contrast. Modernism, not mediævalism, should be the characteristic of town churches. We do not build mediæval streets —why, then, should we affect medizevalism, and that of an outré kind, for churches erected in them? The mania for mediævalism is exhibited in a Design for an Entrance to a Cathedral (265) somewhat too rabidly. We are surfeited with ecclesiology—which, far from calling forth, is made to stand in the way of, original design.

FINE-ART GOSSIF.—The pictures bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. Turner will, it is said, pursuant to directions given by his will, be exhibited during the coming Art season at his late residence in Queen Anne Street. This will keep the gift before the public eye,—and the visitors will do well to bear in mind the condition on which the public hold it. If the stirring times into the midst of which we are suddenly east reprint just now of now active records. suddenly cast permit just now of any active regard to the peaceful arts, they will do well to urge by their Representatives some immediate parliamentary solution of the questions affecting the future location and preservation of the national pictures. Every new gift or bequest like this by Mr. Turner is additionally significant of the wealth that may be lost to the nation for want of a palace of the Arts inviting such individual liberalities by the sufficiency of its scale and its arrangements.

We doubt greatly if any of our English artists will be tempted to submit the fruits of their intelligent labours to such a moral and political atmosphere as that which for the moment hangs over and penetrates all the interests of the French capital—or to dare the spirits of suppression and confiscation whose action is avowedly restrained only by the suggestions of their own supreme will:
—but if any such there be amongst us, it may be convenient they should know that a decree of the Minister of the Interior invites foreign artists to contribute to the annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Art in Paris,—that several classes of medals are proposed as prizes of merit,—and that the money arising from the sale of the Catalogue, after deducting its cost, is to be expended in the purchase, so far as it will go, of some of the best works found in the Exhibition.

A public meeting has been successfully held in the town of Bradford with the view to laying the foundations of an "Art-Manufactures' Institute" in a new principle so applied-that of self-supporting and commercial association. A capital of 6,000% is proposed to be raised, in shares of 1% each, to be paid by instalments—the liability being limited to the amount of the share. The object is to provide a direct and indirect Art-education in Bradford for its manufacturers, merchants, artizans, and all classes of its population; and for this purpose a building is to be provided which shall furnish space—lst. For the collection, exhibition nurnsn space—ist. For the collection, exhibition and study of fine specimens of ornamental manufactures woven in all materials, which shall be calculated to afford suggestions for improving the staple manufactures of Bradford and its district, in respect both of the forms and the harmonious colours of patterns .- 2nd. For an ample collection of ornamental plants, especially illustrative of those forms and harmonies of colour useful to students and practical designers, and attractive at all seasons of the year to all persons, men, women, and children, although not directly students in Art.—3rd. To enable periodical lectures to be given on the use and application of the staple fabrics of Bradford and its district, for garments, hangings, &c.; also lectures on the principles of design illustrated in other woven fabrics, and on the suggestions afforded by the botanical collection for patterns .- 4th. For drawing schools, especially for patterns.—4th. For drawing schools, especially elementary, to be founded in connexion with the Society of Arts, and on the principles promulgated by the Society—to be open to all classes of both sexes, in the evening, at a very low charge, when

they may be used by artizans, and in the morning at a higher charge, when they may be attended by the classes not engaged in workshops or manufactories.—This is another of those institutions which we hope to see everywhere springing up throughout our manufacturing districts under the encouragement and assistance wisely extended by the London Society of Arts.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Exciter Hall.—The PROSPECTUS of the Society is now ready, and may be obtained at CRAMER, BEALE & Co., 30. Regnot Street. "The Concerts will take place on Wednesday Evenings, March 34, April 14 and 28, May 12 and 38, and Jane 9. The Ornelater will be on a large and magnificent scale, embracing the most eminent talent in Europe. Street of the Society, and it is with a statisfication that the Society and it is with a statisfication that the Society and it is with ceceded in engaging as their Conductor M. Hector Berliox.—Terms of subscription: Reserved Sents, 24, 28, 1 Professional Subscription; It. 18.

Mons. ALEXANDRE BILLET BEALE, Sec., 201, Regent Street.

Mons. ALEXANDRE BILLET best to announce that his
THIRD ANNUAL SERISS of SIX PERFORMANCES of
CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place at 8t.
Martin's Hall, on TUESDAYS, February the 10th and 24th,
March the 9th and 25rd, and April the 6th and 20th; in the course
of which he will perform specimens of all the great Planoforte
Select Works of the following Masters will be produced: "Back,
Scarlatti, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Dussek,
Steibelt, Pinto, Clementi, J. Field, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner,
Hummel, Cramer, Woelf, Mendelasohn, Spohr, F. Hiller, Chopin,
Buckdaren, S. W. Bennett, S. Heller, &c.—Tickets, for a single
Scate, Ome Guinea, to be had at the Hall.

MR. AGUILAR'S THIRD and LAST SOIRÉE of PIANO-FORTE MUSIC from the Works of Beethoven will take place at the Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, on TUESDAY. February 10, to commence at half-past Eight o'dlock precisely.— Programme: Sonata, Op B—Song—Sonats, Plano M. Aguilar Will be assisted by Mrs. C. S. Wallack, Miss L. Baxter, and Herr Lütgen—Single Tickets, 10s, ed.; Triple Tickets, Sits, to be had of Mr. Aguilar, 68, Upper Norton Street, and all the principal Music Publishers.

Music Publishers.

ELLA'S SECOND MUSICALWINTER EYENING WILLIS'S ROOMS.—THURSDAY, February 18th.—Quintest in A. Charinet, &c., Mosart; Vocal, 'By Cenlis' A Thour, Mendelson; Grand Trio, C minor (first time of performance), Silas; Vocal, No. 1, 'May Day,' and No. 6, Venics' Songs by Gouned, Grand Monette, in F. Spohr, for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double-bass, Plute, Dboc, Claronte, Horn, and Bassoon. Excutants, Sainton, Hill, Planist, M. Silas, who will also play 'Amaranthe,' a solo of his own composition, Vocalist, Mr. Sulfa, "Subscription for the Series of Fire Concerts, II. 10s.; Single Tickets, 7s. each. Sofas to accommodate Five Persons, can be secured for the Series. Plan, Prospectus, and Particulars to be had of Cramez & Ca., 201. Regent Street.

The celebrated ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION have been engaged for the LAST CONCERT of the Series in aid of the funds of the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards Street, Portman Square, which will take place on Thursday the 18th inst. To commence at Sociock. Admission, 2a ed. A few reserved seats may be obtained at &c each.

at 5s. cach.

Mr. NEATE'S FIRST QUARTETT and PIANOFORTE SOIRÉE will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.—Programme: Quartetis by Heydin, Mozart, and Beethoven, accounted by Messra. Sainton, Cooper, Hull, and 10, 33, and take part in Weber's Planoforte Quartett. To commence at Eight colock.—Prans. for Six Soiries, 30s.; for Three, 1l. 1s.; for a Single Soirie, 10s. 6d. Application for Subscriptions may be made at Mr. Neatë a residence, 2, Chapel Street, Portland Place; and ot the principal Music Shops.

EXETER HALL—A GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVAL will take place on ASH-WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1862, when selections from the works of Haudel, Beethoven, Moaart, Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers, will be given by artists embracing all the distinguished takent as present in the metropolit, whose names will be speedly amounced.—Admission, 1st, body of the hall, 2c, reserved seats, 4s; stalls, 7s. Tickets and programmes to be had at the Musicsellers.

CHAMBER CONCERTS.—We return to the first of Mr. Ella's Winter Musical Evenings—which we could do no more than announce a week ago—for the sake of Hummel's grand *Trio* in E major, which was very finely played by M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, and Herr Pauer. The pianist has still to mistrust his disposition to slacken time in passages of melody and expression,—still a little more ener-getically to recollect that in finger-music continuity is not sufficient, but that the brilliancy of the player should increase,-making the close of the composition its most exciting portion. Meanwhile, he is a solid, accomplished, thoroughly-trained player, whom we shall gladly retain, and

Musi

been

porte

omp

fivor

is no

ract

this

large

alwa

to re

to co

of a

Wei

since

Byre Rack from

eom;

spon nigh Giov tells the high of a

Gia

has

tour par bet sub gus per pri Ho

exi ph

who is well worth the above kindly hints.-It was impossible to avoid feeling that, with all its diffi-outly and pretension, this Trio by Hummel is small, mechanical, and antiquated,—that its passages are already gone by,—that its ideas are less grand, dis-tinct, and various than those to be found in such older finger writtens as Thosek and Stathed. finger writers as Dussek and Steibelt,—not to speak of the inspired works of Hummel himself. For that Hummel had his inspirations we have charming witness in his Concertes in A minor, B minor, and A flat major,—in his exquisitely elegant concert Rondo in a major, -in his Septett and in the magnificent Sonata in F sharp minor, -though we have been assured that the last work was merely written to answer a publisher's commission for a piece of difficult music.-With these, the Trio under notice cannot rank, being inferior as regards idea to any of its writer's three Trios in E flat major, none of which have Concert pretensions. The more that we reflect and compare, the more clear does it seen to us that, if the day of the majority of Hummel's compositions has gone by, that of the classical chamber music of Moscheles is to come,—since there is an individuality and distinctness in their ideas, an intellectual nerve and solidity in their structure, which, in spite of some constraint and over-labour, will outlast the second-hand beauty, grace, and expression of the school of instrumental writers who imitated Mozart. But we must not go too far in prophecy when our purpose is mainly to call attention to the interesting commencement of Mr. Ella's new undertaking.
On Thursday evening Mr. Lindsay Sloper

menced his annual series of chamber concerts.—This pianist is rising and will rise because of his enterprise in selecting music beyond the common range, and never performing it without thorough preparation. Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata, Op. 110, is too seldom played: perhaps because the last movement,—with its wonderful slow melody more impassioned than the most impassioned cavatina alternated with its difficult yet interesting fugue,—demands entire grasp over the ancient and modern—the strict and the sentimental—styles.—We enjoyed, too, the three Duettimos by Schumann, as the most reasonable and melodious music by their composer that we have heard.—Of Mr. Sloper's own studies, four of which he also performed, we had not long ago an opportunity of speaking in praise.—The singers were Miss Amy and Miss Dolby—the former a mezzo-soprano of promise. Among other music, Miss Dolby gave with great spirit M. Gound's 'May' and his 'Hunting Song.' The vociferous encore of the latter must be noted as a sign of growing popularity. Having stood alone in our opinion of this gentleman for "a week and a day,"—it is due to every one that we mark every point with more than usual precision—and thus it may be fairly added, that we hear of his 'Songs of France' taking root and winning favour among the most various lovers of music in every corner of

The number of chamber concerts is rapidly increasing. Besides those already announced and reported upon, M. Billet and Mr. Handel Gear are each advertising his series.

St. James's Theatre.—'A Midsummer Night's Dreum.'—The play among poems and the poem among plays, pre-eminently adapted to charm a court audience, a company of poets, or any gathering of persons of high taste and spiritual imagination—could not be more deliciously presented than in the form chosen on Tuesday evening,—when the text was read by Mrs. Kemble, and the music of Mendelssohn was performed. Seen the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' can never be, save by the mind's eye. The bodily senses of the most easily captivated recoil from a middle-aged gentlewoman rouged up to perform Oberon,—from a material Puck, ever so shrill and tricksy,—from a Pease-blossom, Moth, and Mustard Seed, severally more substantial than Hermia, Helena, and Hyppolitia. Heard in more perfect tune to the poet's meanings, we can hardly fancy the poem and the play. Mrs. Kemble is without a peer when she can let her melodious voice follow the cadences of the verse and the changes of the imagery, without the strain and the emphasis—the violent changes

and the counterfeit tones, which more reluctantly obey her strong dramatic will, when a Lew or a Palstaff are to be made to speak. There is not merely the versatile actress—there is the sympathy of the refined and fantastic poetess, in her presentment of the Athenian lovers, and of the faery people. The former become individual creatures, not walking gentlemen and sighing ladies; the latter have the freshness and sprite-ly grace (the old spelling is here the proper one) which belong to the empire of forest-shadow, moonlight, and dew. The third group, that of the "rude mechanicals," is rendered by Mrs. Kemble with a grotesque breadth and stolid humour not less Shakspearian. Since we last heard her, she has enriched the melody and variety of her interpretation:—it is now a treat of the highest and most genial order.

The performance of Mendelssohn's interludes, directed by Mr. Lucas, was good. So closely does the genius of the musician in this work approach to that of the poet whom he dearly loved and intimately understood,—in every bar there is so much of fancy, freshness, and thought, promising a long life of glorious and healthy creations,—that on hearing the composition in something like a complete form, the importunate, yearning question—

What part had Death in thee?—

came back with all the pain and surprise that are only felt when we think of some bright and living light untimely quenched, and which are more significant as a tribute than the cheer of admiring approval. The whole music, however, was not given,—the melodramatic portions being necessarily omitted. We missed, too, the Dance of Clowns, and the lack-a-daiscal stuff belonging to "the brief and tedious" play of Pyramus and Thisbe—both as full of the truest comedy, as are also the bright, elvish, and mazy figures which accompany Puck in his task of bewildering the chafed Lysander and Demetrius. Adequately to render the two vocal pieces—'Ye spotted snakes,' and the final chorus—achior of singers, each as melodious and as poetically accomplished as Mrs. Kemble among speakers, is required. For want of these, the passages in question were the least successful portions of the evening's entertainment—being not sweetly, but coarsely, given.

It has been said that the two Greek Tragedies for which Mendelssohn wrote choruses will possibly also be read by Mrs. Kemble, and the music performed.

HAYMARKET.—'A Duel in the Dark' is a piece by Mr. Stirling Coyne, produced on Saturday. The scene is at Dieppe. An exemplary wife (Mrs. Greenfinch) to cure her husband of flirting with titled ladies, disguises herself as a French countess—and after securing his attentions displays the virago, letting him know that she earries pistols in her reticule. Afterwards she re-appears in her own likeness,—but the dread of the pistols prevents him from owning her. She next personates Mr. Greenfinch himself, and in that character challenges her husband. At his request, the duel is to be fought in the dark. The result is that he takes refuge behind a stove, and she feigns to be mortally wounded.—This belligerent couple were represented by Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who made the most of the slight materials, and provoked much laughter.—The trifle was successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A fact or two from the Report of the Sacred Harmonic Society adverted to last week, will show that that body is making progress in every way. Last year, it is true, was a golden year; and the extra performances of 'The Messish,' 'The Creation,' and 'Elijah,' during the time when the Great Exhibition was open, appear to have left golden traces in the shape of 1,250% stock purchased. It is observable, by the way, that 'Elijah' was performed the most frequently of any sacred work in 1851.—We are glad to notice such a confirmation of our recent strictures, as we find in a minute passed "in addition to the Report."—

That an urgent recommendation should be addressed to the directors of Exeter Hall, to adopt such measures as would protect the public attending the Society's Concerts from any sudden alarm of fire. The Members were no

doubt aware that a fire bad broken out last week, perillat the Society's valuable library; and if that alarm had harased on an evening when a large body of visitors had sembled to witness one of the Society's performances, it frightful to contemplate the probable result of such event. ** It was the duty of the directors of Resemblal to each proper arrangements by additional extent and exits, and other conveniences to secure the safety and accommodation of the public who attended the bufful till the standard of the public who attended the bufful. It is to be hoped, from the above, that, ere long, we shall see the last great evil of Exeter Hall amended. Passing from serious experiences to petty spites, let us denounce a small nuisance in Exeter Hall, which should be removed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society. This is a little pamphle by one "Veritus," exalting Mr. Surman's doing in bad English, and blackening Messra. Brown and Bowley and Signor Costa in worse, which is poked into the hands of persons as they go up and down stairs. Such intrusive work damages no one or nothing save the cause it is meant to serve, being among the offernees against music and against maners which laim a note of arrimadversion.

The concerts of the New Philharmonic Society, spoken of last week, will commence on Wednesday the 24th of March, with a two-guinea subscription. The attempt to offer a first-class instrumental entertainment at moderate prices will thus be fairly made. It remains to be seen how far the scale of monster performances and of monster audiences is reconcileable with that delicacy of execution and that calmness of attention which the works of the great Symphonists demand. M. Berlioz is advertised as having accepted the conductorship.

tised as having accepted the conductorship.

The passion for Mendelssohn's music seems to grow week by week in England; indeed, his maner once accepted, we know of no writer whose admirers become more enamoured than his. A proof of this increasing popularity has been given at Belfast, where what may called a Mendelssohn Concert Society is announced by our contemporaries to be in progress of formation. At the first meeting, the Earl of Belfast, who ranks high among amateur pianists, was to perform two of Mendelssohn's pianoforte solos.

ssohn's pianoforte solos. The world of English dramatic singers has let a member who might have done it good service in Miss Annie Romer, whose death has been just announced by our contemporaries. With fair opportunity and fit occupation, this promising young lady might have occupied on the English stage a position analogous to that held at the Optra Comique of Paris by Mdlle. Darcier, of whom we were frequently reminded by her voice and by her disposition for natural and pathetic expression. It must be added, however, that Miss Annie Romer was brought upon the stage when her vocal education was incomplete, and that she never had the chances which making one of a setablished company and singing with a good orchestra and sufficient rehearsal give to the artist.

'Guillaume Tell' has been revived at the Grand Opera of Paris for M. Gueyman, singer though he be, is neither strong, picturesque, singer though he be, is neither strong, picturesque, Opéra of Paris for M. Gueymard, who, clever nor vocal enough to sustain a character closed to all who cannot equal or outdo M. Duprez. The chorus of the Grand Opera was augmented to give effect to this revival; but numbers do not always imply body of tone; and this is said to have been the case on the present occasion.—Mean-while, the composer of 'Guillaume Tell' has been writing a most flowery and ironically humble epistle to the "Cercle lyrique" of Marseilles in acknowledg ment of an honorary membership awarded to him by that body.—A new organ by that excellent builder, M. Cavaille Coll, has just been inaugurated with musical pomp in the rich new church of Saint Vincent de Paul.—The inhabitants of Felletin (Creuse) being satisfied, it is said, in contradiction to Parisian authorities, that Quinault, the collaborator of Lulli, was a native of their little town, have indulged their satisfaction by setting up a statue to his honour on the 11th of January

M. Bayard and the heirs of Signor Donnetti having sued Mr. Lumley in the French courts of law for performing 'La Figlia del Reggimento,' without due acknowledgment of the author's rights, have obtained a verdict against him, by which he is obliged to pay for the privilege.—One of the first fruits of the new adjustment of international copyright is to be seen in the advertise.

7,'52

k, periling in had been had as ors had as ors had as ors and as of such as of Raster and anfety and anfety and anfety and cuilding, ere long eter Hall

s to petty

e London

pamphlet is doings in Brewer, which is go up and eas no one we, being ainst man-

o Society, ednesday scription, nental m

be fairly ne scale of

diences i ation and

ks of the is adver-

seems to his man-er whose his. A een given

t the fire gh among Mendel-

d service

been juit

arcier, of

her voice pathetic

ver, that the stage and that

one of an od orches

he Grand

turesque,

. Duprez.

rs do not

-Mean-

ble epistle

ed to him

excellent augurated

h of Saint Felletin tradiction

the collattle town ing up a ry last. Donizetti

courts of

gimento author's him, by of inter

mowl

prom promising e English ld at the

p.

ment, setting forth that M. Maquet, for some time the Fletcher to M. Alexandre Dumas' Beaumont, the Fletcher to M. Alexandre Dumas' Beaumont,—
who has just gained a great single-handed dramatic
success (M. Janin assures us) in his 'Château de
Grantier,'—has formally assigned the new drama
to an English translator.
A third correction is called for by the Gazette
Musicale of this week, in which it is stated that
saither of the two Brothers Ricci is dead, as has
has been reported.—Signor Frederico. the traveller

neither of the two Drothers Ricci is dead, as has been reported,—Signor Frederico, the traveller towards Russia, having waked up from his lethargic trance, which had been mistaken for, and was re-ported as, death, by his bewildered travelling

ported as, death, by his bewinders traveling companion.

Herr Eckert's 'William of Orange,' of which a wourable mention has been made in this journal, is now in rehearsal at Stuttgart, under the protection of an artist no less powerful than Madame Sontag, who will sustain the principal female character. The amount of new and difficult occupation cheerfully undertaken and perfectly executed by this lady since her return to the stage should figure largely to her credit as a thorough-going and always progressive artist when the annals of the contactric come to be written.—M. Berlico is about to repair to Weimar, having been invited thither to conduct the performance of his 'Benvenuto off a court festival.—Dr. Liszt seems neither to falter nor to slacken in his resolutions to make Weimar the centre of musical romanticism,—since another novelty announced as in preparation Weimar the centre of musical romanticism,—since another novelty announced as in preparation is to be an opera by Herr Schumann on Lord Byron's 'Manfred.'—A statuette in marble of Mdlle. Rachel, commanded by His Majesty of Prussia from Herr Assinger, a young artist, has been just completed by the sculptor and placed in the library of the Royal Palace at Berlin.

"An operatic novelty," writes our Naples Correspondent, "by Maestro Lillo was produced a few nights since at the Teatro Nuoro,—cntitled 'La Gioventh di Shakspeare.' Though the story tells of the ardent and secret affection with which Poet is supposed to have inspired a lady of

tells of the arteria and sector all the which the Poet is supposed to have inspired a lady of high rank, the style of the music is as flimsy as that of a French randeville. The audience applauded the utina of Signora Gianfredi, the terzetto between Gianfredi and Eboli with Cammarano, the beauti-ful gran duetto between Gianfredi and Mastriani; and after all these pieces the maestro was called

forward.

MISCELLANEA

Natural History in Norway.—A correspondent has forwarded to us the following statement of the number of birds and beasts of prey for the destruction of which Government premiums were paid in five

	Bears	Wolves	Lynxes	Glut- tons	Eagles	Moun- tain Owls	Falcons and Hawks
1846	219	238	104	81	1055	154	249
1847	270	259	116	98	2594	484	480
1848	264	247	144	51	2498	369	527
1849	325	197	110	76	2142	343	485
1830	246	191	118	39	2426	268	407

-The particulars may have some interest for our touring sportsmen in the coming year.

Electric Telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead. The Warder states positively that the same com-pany which has executed the submarine telegraph between the French and English shores has actually submitted to the Government a proposal by which it guarantees the completion within a very limited period of a submarine telegraph, upon the very same principle and construction, between Kingston and Holyhead. The sole condition required by the company is, that the Government will pay it for the exclusive use of two wires which they propose placing at its disposal a yearly sum of 1,000t.

To Correspondents.—J. C. G.—J. N.—P. T. L.—Dr. R. C. J. W. D.—received.
J. A. G.—Our Correspondent will see in our columns last weak that in his first point he is anticipated. For his second went probably find a place next week.
A. D.—will see that his conclusion has been already arrived at.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

ENGLISH, &c.

Dr. L. Schmitz.—A History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Commodus, A.D. 192. By Dr. L. SCHMITZ, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. New Edition. 12mo. 7a &d. cloth; or &d. 6d.

Dr. R. G. Latham's Handbook of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. For the Use of Students of the Uni-versities and the Higher Classes of Schools. Small Svo. 8s. 6d.

Dr. R. G. Latham's Elementary Gram-MAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New Edition. 12mo. 44. 6d.

Dr. R. G. Latham's History and Ety-MOLOGY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. For the Use of Classical Schools Feap 1s. 6d. Dr. R. G. Latham's Grammar of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. For the Use of Commercial Schools. Feap. 1s. 6d.

Dr. R. G. Latham's Elements of ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the Use of Ladies' Schools. Fcap.

Dr. R. G. Latham's Outlines of Logic applied to GRAMMAR and ETYMOLOGY. 19mo. 12. 6d.

Rev. G. D. Abbott's New English SPELLING-BOOK. Second Edition. 18 mo. 1s. 6d.

Rev. G. D. Abbott's First English

Rev. G. D. Abbott's Second English

READER, 19mo, 2a 6d.

Rev. A. J. Scott's Suggestions on FEMALE EDUCATION. 19me, 1a 6d.

FRENCH and ITALIAN.

Professor Merlet.—A Grammar of the PRENCH LANGUAGE. By P. F. MERLET. Professor of French in University College, London. New Edition. 12mo. 6. 6d. bound.

Merlet's Dictionary of Difficulties of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. New and Enlarged Edition, 12mo, bound, 6s. 6d.

Merlet's Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections from the best French Writers, &c. New Edition. 12mo. Se. ed. Stories from French Writers; Inter-

linear (from Merlet's 'Traducteur'). 12mo. Sa.

French Synonymes Explained in ALPHARETICAL ORDER; with Copious Examples (from Merlet's 'Dictionary of Difficulties'). 12ma. cloth, 2a. 6d.

Sismondi. — Battles of Cressy and POICTIERS, French and English, Interlinear. 12mo. 2a. 6d. Panizzi's Elementary Italian Gram-

DRA WING.

Mr. G. B. Moore.—On Perspective: its Principles and Practice. By G. B. MOORE, Teacher of Drawing in University College. Text and Plates. Svo. 8z. 6d. Lineal Drawing Copies for the Earliest

INSTRUCTION. 200 Subjects, on thick Cardboard, in a Drawing Copies for Elementary In-STRUCTION. Set I. 12 Subjects, mounted on Cardboard, in a Portfolio. 3s. 6d.

Drawing Copies for Elementary In-STRUCTION. Set IL. 12 Subjects, mounted on Cardboard, in a Portfolio. 3s. 6d.

Drawing Models. In a strong Box. 21. 10s.

The Singing Master. People's Edition. (One-half the Original Price.) Sixth Edition. Swo. &c. cloth, lettered, gilt edges. Sold also in Five Parts, any of which may be had separately.

First Lessons in Singing and the Notation of Music. Nineteen Lessons in the Notation and Art of Reading Music, as adapted for the Instruction of Children, and especially for Class Teaching, with Sixten Vocal Exercises, arranged as simple two-part harmonies. Svo. 1s. sewed.

Rudiments of the Science of Harmony or THOROUGH BASS: A General View of the Principles of Musical Composition, the Nature of Chords and Discords, mode of applying them, and an explanation of Musical Terms connected with this branch of the Science. Svo. 1s. sewed.

The Hymn Tune Book. A Selection of Seventy popular Hymn and Psalm Tunes, arranged with a view of facilitating the progress of children learning to sing in Parts. Sec. 1s. 68.

London: TAYLOB, WALTON & MABERLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

On February 28th.

READABLE BOOKS.

IN VOLUMES, CONTAINING 260 PAGES

IN MONTHLY PARTS, OF 160 PAGES

One Shilling. Sixpence.

WEEKLY NUMBERS, OF 32
PAGES One Penny.

HANDSOMELY PRINTED ON GOOD PAPER,

WITH FRONTISPIECES, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS;

Forming a Library,

Suited as regards Price to the Purse, And as regards Portability to the Pocket.

CRABLES LAMS, in one of his admirable Essays, told the public that he could read anything which he called a book, but intimated that there were things in that shape which he could not allow to be such. "In this catalogne, "says he," of books which are no books-biblic a-biblica—I reckon Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket-books, Draught-boards bound and lettered on the back, Scientific Treatises, Almanacks, Statutes at large, the Works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Faryna, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without." With these exceptions, I can read almost anything, I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding." Had the essayist lived to the present day, when the printing-press sends forth library after library, until their very names are Legion, he would have found it necessary to modify his self-congratabition, and to chronicle as five additional exceptions. It is a known fact, that more than half of the books now published which essaye the trunkmaker and the butterman, are never read at all; for the greater portion of that large section of the community who do read books are too over-worked to have much leisure for reading recreation beyond that bestowed on the English of the property of the section of the community who do read books are too over-worked to have much leisure for reading recreation beyond that bestowed on the English of the section of the property of the section of the community who do read books are too over-worked to have much leisure for reading recreation beyond that bestowed on the English of the section of the great property over treatises on popular science, dult translated histories, dreary vorages and travels, or dry standard authors,—in short those books which, as Charles Lamb says, "no gentleman's library vorages and travels, or dry standard authors,—in short those books which, as Charles Lamb says," no gentleman's library vorages and travels, or dry standard authors,—in short those books which, as Charles Lamb says, "no

London: Henry Vizetelly, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh: JAMES M'GLASHAN, Dublin.

** The Trade supplied with Specimen Numbers and Detailed Prospectuses on application.

Just published, with Coloured Title and Prontispiece, and other Humorous Illustrations,

other Hamorous Illustrations,

A N AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE
CHINESE COMMISSION,
WHICH WAS SENT TO REPORT ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION;
Wherein the opinion of China is shown
As not corresponding at all with our own.
The whole from the Chinese Reports now collated,
By SUMBLEAD EDWARDS, and by him translated,
And put into rhyme with about enough reason.
Illustrated with Statches, as may be believed,
By the Overhand Sulf from China received.
Lawnov; Printed and and by him there.
Lawnov; Printed and and by him there.
To be had of all Booksellers throughout the land,
And thewise at each Railway book-stall or stand.
To suit the occasion the Publisher's willing
To charge the mere naminal price of One Shalling.

Nº 1

SCAF LOGUE New and Boyal Hi London to the Qu-Also, A

THE by mated; a FAD

THE

London to the Qu

Wood ments for

GEO SCOTTIS ments for Weber, &c

iolin an

Four Boo VOC

the Piano complete

Publish Bechanar J. A. Nov te had on

A L

Translation HEIN PE conveyed

TO THE

WI

listery, lished Let This no

articles, or simally be lished Let 'ingold-by Third, The nard Barrisuppresser Elackwood intern A Marrows

Morgan, Special R

necollecti Steam, &c These as firearded London

BLA

BLA

M

Complete in 3 vois elegantly bound in ultramarine cloth, gilt cloth eleges, price as each, and it is a cloth of S H A K E S P E A R E S OWDEN CLARKE, A Series of Fifteen Tales. By MARY OWDEN CLARKE, Author of 'The Concordance to Shaker.

speare." Smith & Co. 106, Strand, and Simpkin & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Published this day, post 8vo, price 5s. cloth lettered,
A RESSAY on the CAUSES and REMEDIES
of Poverty, By JOSEPH SOLWAY EISDELL, Author
f'A Treatise on the Industry of Nations.
Arthur Hall, Virtue, & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in fenp, 4to, bound in cloth and gold, price 5s.

YE HISTORY of ye PRIORY and GATE
of ST. JOHN. By B. FOSTER, Illustrated with upwards
of Twenty beautiful Designs, by H. GILBERY, and Engraved on
Wood by Gooden MEASON.
William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly; and may be had of the
Author, 8t. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and all Booksellers.

In a few days will be published, price Fourpence,

THE GARDEN FRAME,

HOW TO CONSTRUCT, HOW TO USE, and HOW TO

MAKE THE MOST OF IT—Hotbeds, Cacumbers, Tender
Annuals, Heliotropes, Fuchfas, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c. &c.

will be fully treated,—together with the Application of the Frame
as a winter Shelter. nter Shelter. London: Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster-row.

Just out, price la.

COLONIZATION of CONSTARICA, and new
with a new Map of the Territory and Harbours, and ample details.

Soc. by J. S. BUCKINGHAM.
ROYAL Exchange; and James
Ridgway, 10s, Piccadilly. To be had of all Bookseliers.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. nearly 400 pages, price 4s. cloth,

THE HALF-CENTURY; its History, Political and Social (1860 to 1850). With a Chronological Table of Contents, and a Tabular Arrangement of the Principal Officers of Blate during that Period. By WASHINGTON WILKS.

State during that Period. By WASHINGTON WILKS.
The Writer's design has been to furnish, however imperfectly, a history of opinions rather than events; a retrospect of political and social progress; to use occurrences as bone, upon which to clothe a theory of national life,—deal with wars chiefly as to their causes and results,—enter the camp only when a treaty is negotiating—and subordinate even the narration of legislative proceedings to the exhibition of what the people felt and did.

London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street, Without.

Just ready, cloth lettered, price 2s. 6d. (Containing upwards of 400 pages,)

HOMEOPATHY IN 1851.

Edited by J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL. M.D.

*** For the convenience of parties reciding in localities where
the volume of the readily procured, and for those who may
wish to send it to friends, copies will be senf free by post for 3s.

These can only be procured by application to the Edinburgh

publisher.
James Hogg, 4, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh; R. Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

MR. ROEBUCK'S NEW WORK.

This day, eyo. It. 8a.

HISTORY of the WHIG MINISTRY of 1830.

By J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P. VOSI. Lå II.—to the passing of the Reform Bill.

Leudon: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

HISTORY of TRIAL by JURY.

By WILLIAM FORSYFH, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity
College, Cambridge; and Author of 'Hortensians.'

College, Cambridge; and Author of 'Hortensians.'

Second Edition, revised and continued, 3 volumes 8vo. 22, 22, A

ISTORY of the INDUCTIVE SCIENCES.

Cambridge.

Cambridge.

By the same Author,
PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTIVE
IENCES. Second Edition, revised. 2 volumes, 8vo. 30s.

INDICATIONS of the CREATOR. Theological Extracts from the History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. Second Edition, with new Preface, 5a. 6d.

OF INDUCTION, with especial reference to Mr. MILL'S SYSTEM of LOGIC. 2s. London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Second Edition, enlarged, with additional Illustrations, 128.

BECKER'S GALLUS; or, ROMAN SCENES
of the TIME of AUGUSTUS, with Notes and Excurses
illustrative of Manners and Customs. Translated by F. METCALPE, M.A., Fellow of Lincola College, Oxford.

BECKER'S CHARICLES; or, ILLUSTRA-TIONS of the PRIVATE LIFE of the ANCIENT GREEKS. Translated by F. METCALFE, M.A. With Illustrations, 122. London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Second Edition, greatly enlarged, price 21s, cloth. with 12 Maps and Plates. DAUBENY on VOLCANOS; a Description

of Active and Extinct Volcanos, of Earthquakes, and of Thermal Springs: with Remarks on their Causes, Products, and Influence on the Condition of the Globe. By Prof. CHARLES DAUBENY, M.D., F.RS, Inchard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

A NEW EDITION OF

A NEW EDITION OF

THE BOOK OF THE FARM:
Entirely re-written, and embracing every recent application
of Science to Agriculture. Illustrated with PORTRAITS OF
ANIMALS painted from the Life, engraved on Steel by THOMAS
WOOD by BRANSTON. In two olumes, royal bro, handesmely
half-hound, price 32.
"The best practical book I ever mee with."—Professor Johnston.
"There are few books of so high a character, or so eminently
neful as this."—The Magnet of which is too well known to need any
"A work, the excellence of the complete this."—Bele Life.
"Us know of no single agricultural work to be compared with
his."—Bele Life.
"One of the completest works on agriculture of which our literature can boast."—Agricultural Gaestle.

William Blackwood & Sons Edinbursh and London.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London

FARADAY'S EXPERIMENTAL RE-CHES in ELECTRICITY, Vol. II

Also, Vol. I. price 18a with 8 Plates. London: R. Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. Now ready, price as with a Portrait of Professor Oven,
YEAR-BOOK of FACTS in SCIENCE and
ART for 1851: shibiting the most important Discoveries
and Improvements of the Past Year in all branches of Science and
the Arts. By JOHN TIMBS, Editor of the 'Arcana of Science.'

THE YEAR-BOOK of FACTS in the GREAT EXHIBITION, being an Extra Volume for 1851. With a Portrait of H.R.H. Prince Albert. Price 6s. cloth.

David Bogue, Fleet-street. SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE.

FORSTER'S POCKET PEERAGE and BARONETAGE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for 1898, corrected to the 1st of January. By HENRY RUMSEY FORSTER, of the 'Morning Post' Newspaper.
"A very convenient and comprehensive little volume."

Athenaum.

David Bogue, Fleet-street.

TO MEMBERS of the ROYAL INSTITU-TION.—All the Chemical Lectures therein delivered are fully reported in the CHEMICAL RECORD.

Cooke & Whitley, 20, Paterhoster-row

AMERICAN PERIODICALS

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL of SCIENCE and the ARTS. No. 37, for JANUARY, 1932 Price 5a.

Contents:—1. On a new Method of recording Differences of North Polar Distance or Declination by Electro-Magnetism. By Professor O. M. Mitchel—2. On the Distribution of Manganese; on the Existence of Organic Matter in Stalactics forming orystallized and anorphous Crenate of Line; and on the Organic Matter in Stalactics forming orystallized and anorphous Crenate of Line; and on the Organic Matter in Stalactics forming orystallized and anorphous Crenate of Line; and on the Organic Matter in Stalactics forming orystallized and anorphous Crenate of Line; and on the Organic Matter in Stalactics for Stalactics of Canada, M.D. F.L.S.—4. Notice of a new object Glass made by Charles A. Spencer, of Canastota, N.Y. By Altexander S. Johnson, Esq.—5. Notice of some undescribed Infusorial Shells. By Alexander S. Johnson, Esq.—6. On Caroll Reds and Islands. By Janues D. Division of Matter of Organic Structure. By Lieut E. B. Hunt.—9. On the Municipal Electric Telegraph; especially in its application to Fire Alarms. By William F. Channing, M.D.—10. Observations on the Freezing of Vegetables, and on the Causes which enable some Plants to endure the action of extreme Cold. By Prof. John Le Conte, M.D.—11. On the Drift of Lake Superior. Intelligence in Material Content of Material Research (Intelligence Intelligence).

By E. Desor.

Scientific Intelligence:—Chemistry and Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Zoology, Astronomy, Miscellaneous Intelligence, Bibliography, Lists of Works, &c. &c.

The Index to the First Series in Ivol. 8vo. An Index to the first Ten Volumes of the Second Series is given with No. 30.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. 154,

HAYS'S AMERICAN JOURNAL of the MEDICAL SCIENCES. N DAGUERRIAN JOURNAL. Vol. 3, No. 2, PHOTOGRAPHIC ART-JOURNAL. No. 12. HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, for

AMERICAN NATIONAL PREACHER. AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1852.

London: Delf & Trübner, Importers of American Books, American and Continental Literary Agency, 12, Paternoster-row.

New edition, Sto. cloth, price 4a; or with Hartley's Preface, 5a
SWEDENBORG on HEAVEN and HELL;
being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen.
SWEDEN BORG'S TRUE CHRISTIAN
RELIGION; or, the Universal Theology of the New Church: a
complete Body of Divinity. With Indexes, 514 pages 8vo. cloth,
168, 56.

SWEDENBORG'S APOCALYPSE RE-VEALED. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 12s. Sold for the Society for Printing and Publishing the Works of Swedenbors, (instituted in 1810,1 and sent carriage free, by W. Newbery, 6, King-street, Holborn.

THE OMBROLOGICAL ALMANACK, in its 13th year, by PETER LEGH. Esq. M.A. F.R.A.S. &c., is now ready. It has generally seven facts right as to weather out of nine. This is sufficient for practical utility, as the remaining facts, from the twelve small recently-discovered planets, are usually of less moment, and are not yet accessible. The author, who can have no object but the public social, the difference studiously avoids all sufficiency of calendar matter for ordinary purposes. Walker's, 196, Strand. Price 1s.

MR, ARNOLD'S SECOND GREEK BOOK.

THE SECOND GREEK BOOK; on the same Plan as 'The First Greek Book'.

By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
This Work contains an Elementary Treatise on the Greek Particles and the Formation of Greek Derivatives.
Rivingtons, St. Fault's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place;
Of whom may be had, Othersme Author.

The FIRST GREEK BOOK. 2nd Edit. 5s.

Just published, by J. MIDDLETON, Professor of Astronomy, THE USE of the GLOBES and ASTRONOMY.

2nd Edition, price 3s. 6d., containing more than 1,400 Expels for Practice.—A KEY to the above, 2s. 6d.
A large Celestial Atlas. Coloured, 15s.; plain, 12s. The Student's Companion to the Celestial Atlas.

Middleton, 38.6d.

The above works—the result of many years' experience—are minently practical, and are extensively used by Messrs J. & C. Middleton in Ladies' Schools of the first class in and near the

London: Whittaker & Co.; and Jarrolds, 47, St. Paul's Church-yard.

A HISTORY of the ENGLISH SCHOOL of PAINTING in WATER COLOURS, with Example illustrative of its Progress and BIOGRAPHICAL NOTIONS of the most eminent Professors of the Art.

Member of the York of the Art. S.

Member of the Notice of Painters in Water Colours.

M. Jenkins respondency of Painters in Water Colours.

M. Jenkins responding the Art. S. Newman street.

THE GERMAN LITERATURE of the DAY giving an Account of the Progress of German Literature. The Report of German Literature will be published quarterly. "The Poststruppe", remitted to Mr. Franc Thum., Foreign Bookstrups, S. New Bond Street, London, will ensure the regular Continuation of it for one vice.

THE GERMAN 'PUNCH.' "K LADDERADATSCH;" Ein humoristischsatyrisches Wochenblatt. This most clever and satirial
German Paper costs only 8s. of, for Three Months, 6s. for its
Months, 10s. 6d. for the Kear. The Paper is sent direct by rise
(Fostage 4d.) through the English Agent, Mr. Franz Thuz,
German Boskeller, 83, New Bond street, London.

This day is published, price 11s., handsomely bound.
THE COMIC HISTORY of ROME,
Author of 'The Comic History of England; illus
Ten large Coloured Plates, and numerous Wood Engl
JOHN LEECH.
Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

This day is published, in 8vo. cloth, price 20s.

THOMAS HEY WOOD'S DRAMATIC

WORKS, Vol. II. Containing Six Plays, with Introduction
and Notes by J. PANNE COLLIER, Esc. Uniform with Collier

Shakesare, 'Gifford's Ben Jonson, and Dyce's Beamout ast

Fletcher.

letcher.
Also, lately published, Vol. I. price 20s,
London: William Skeffington, 192, Piccadilly.

Just imported, 1 vol. 4to. price 21, 2s.

UVRES de J. A. INGRÉS, gravées autmit sur acier par A. REVEIL. 1 vol. 4to. 102 planches, aus table explicative formant texte, in boards. Barthes & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Mariborough-

INNES'S RHETORICAL CLASS BOOK THE RHETORICAL CLASS BOOK; or, the trade upon a first principles and Practice of ELOCUTION defined and illustrated upon a New System; being an Exposition of the Organ and Operations of Speech; with Selections from Forpular Writes, principally of the present day; each Fice having a distinct Research

principally of the present day; each Piece having a disti-torical sim. By HENRY INNES, Teacher of Elecution. Lecturer on thetoric and English Literature in the Lond-rary Institutions. Fifth Edition, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth let

NDUCTIVE GRAMMAR; being an Easy Introduction to a Grammatical Knowledge of the Eastlah anguage. Sixth Edition, 18mo. 6d. stiff.

INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC. Inductive Method of Instruction: with a Key illustrative and lanatory, and Plates. Tenth Edition, 18mo. 2s. bound. J. S. Hodson, 21, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Longman & Co.; Whittaker & Co.

GAULTIER'S FAMILIAR GEOGRAPHY: with a Concise Treatise on the Authority of the Concise Treatise of Treatise of the Concise Treatise Treatise On the Concise Treatise Treatise Treatise On the Concise Treatise with a Concise Treatise on the Artificial Globe.
The numerous editions which have been published of this werk, and the extensive favour with which it is still received, as well revived Families as in Schools, establish its claim to superior

GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES, with a set of Coloured Outline Maps by the late W. BUTLER. 28th edition, enlarged and improved. Price 4s.

HUGO REID'S FIRST BOOK of GEO-GRAPHY; a Text-Book for Beginners, and a Guide to the Young Teacher. 18mo, price 1s.

"One of the most sensible books on the subject we have mel with."—Educational Times.

Grant & Griffith, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.

Incr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. bound, with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work, EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE SUPPLEMENTARY PERPORTAGE SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.

Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,'

'The Negroland of the Arabs, &c.

'This is the best edition of the Elementa which has yet appears
By the occasional use of algebraic symbols for words, the suith
has both shortened and simplified the reasoning. The few remains
on Geometrical Analysis in the Appendix are of great values, as
the Supplementary Propositions will be found useful both
upuglis and tenchers, "—Albencum.

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price3s. 6d

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price3s, ed.

OOLE Y'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Rudilibeing a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements, for its
use of Teachers and private Students. Unwards of 129 Propositions
deduced from the First Siz Books of Euclid, are illustrated in live
are Diagram.

"The propositions are demonstrated, in most instances, in the
plainest and neatest manner; so that the work may justify claim
(what is professes to be a RILL, roof deduced propositions calculated to make the learner familiar with the chief properties of genmetrical figures."—Dublin University Magazine.

"Will be found of considerable value as an aid to teachers of its
Mathematics."—New Monthly Magazine.

III. In feap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID: being the Diagrams illustrating the Elementa, with the Enundation printed separately for Use in the Class-room.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

, '52

OL ICES of

ra. ting the DAY,

ure. The iy. fow ookseller, tinuation

ristisch

d satiried a for Six t by Post z Think,

By the rated with ravings by

ATIC

roductions th Collier's amoust and

s autrait rlborough

; or, the and illusthe Organs ar Writers, stinct Rhe-

ondon Lite an Easy

upon the strative and and.

npkin, Mar-

RAPHY:

be.
If this work,
d, as well in
to superior

PHICAL of GEOto the Young

we have me yard. K8.

for the Work

PLANE ENDIX, and isc. Adapted

Discovery.'

d. PROPO-

ent to Euclid: ments, for the o Propositions strated in itby

stances, in the ay justly claim plastic Journal outtions calcu-operties of gro-

teachers of the

: being the

CCARCE MUSICAL WORKS. — Just publique of SCARCE MUSICAL WORKS. — Just publique of SCARCE and VALITABLE MUSICAL WORKS, New and Second-hand, many deceded from the Library of his late Boys Highness the Duke of Scanbridge.

London: Robert Cooks & Co. New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

Also, A CATALOGUE of BEETHOVEN'S WORKS.

THE POOR ORGAN BOY: Ballad. Words by REYNOLDSON, Masie by FLOTOW, beantifully illusted; also, a most interesting Narrative of the Song. 2s. 6FADED FLOWER: Ballad. Words by Miss 7ANN MORTLOCK, Music by GEORGE BARKER, elegantly lightrated, 2s. 6

THE TEAR: Ballad. Words translated by 1, 200KS, Music by KUCKEN; also, with German Words, 2s. Landon: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street, Publishers

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

Handel's " Judas Maccabæus."

相口口小九九 O love-ly Peace, with plenty crown'd,

O love-ly Peace, with plenty crown'd, Now ready, Gratis (or Post Free for two penny stamps), NEW EDITION, CONTAINING ALL THE ADDITIONS FROM MARCH, 1889, TO JANUARY, 1832, NOVELLO'S CATALOGUE, No. 2, at the WolfbS, onitaining Services according to the Use of the United Charch of England and Irriand. Anthems, Hymns, Sacred Songs, Sol Hymns. Sacred Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, and Concuses, Pelmedy, and Collections of Sacred Music.

The Canadom Star Control of Sacred Music.

The Canadom Star Control

6), Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

WOOD'S EDITION of the SONGS of
SCOTLAND, arranged with Symphonics and Accompanimust for the Pianoforte.
Author of the Article' Music, in the seventh edition of the
Engelepedia Britannies. In 3 voia large sev. cieganity bound
in cista, in; morocco, citt edges, 22s. The three volumes in one,
labeleound plain, 72z; cittle in morocco, 32s.

New Issue of the folio edition of GEORGE THOMSON'S COLLECTION of GEORGE THOMSON'S COLLECTION of SOTTISH SONGS, arranged with Symphonies and Accompanisate for the Pianoforte, by Beethoven, Haydn, Hummel, Pleyei, Notr, & In 3 vols. 16s. each. Additional Accompaniments for Talin and Violoncello, may be had, price 5s.

THE DANCE MUSIC of SCOTLAND.

For Beaks, 5s. each; or complete in 1 vol. cloth, 15s.

THE DANCE MUSIC of SCOTLAND as DETS. Three Books, 5s. each. This is the only edition arranged expressly for the Pianoforte.

VOCAL MELODIES of SCOTLAND, For Episacotre visition at vol. 15s.

Published by Wood & Co., 12. Waterloon-blace. Editaburch. 46.

empitet in 1 vol. 148. Pabilahed by Wood & Co. 19, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; 42, Behanan-street, Glasgow; and 189, Union-street, Aberdeen, J.A. Norello, Dean-street; and Simpkin & Marshall; and may be indeed on order of all Musicocilers and Booksellers.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION of the EPISTLES of JAMES and PETER, on Definite Rules of Delivers of JAMES and PETER, on Definite Rules of Delivers of the same. By HERMAN BHIMFETER, Author of Rules for Associating the Sense unique in Association of the Sense Unique in As

analysis in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.

Cradeck & Co. & Paternoster-row.

Trible CURIOUS IN ANTIQUITIES AND LITERATURE.

Now ready, in small 4to, price 3s, cloth, illustrated with

WILLIS'S CURRENT NOTES

Feels of Original Articles on Antiquities, Biography, Heraldry,

linter, Language, Topography, Obsolete Customs, &c., Unpublicable International Anticles on Antiquities, Biography, Heraldry,

linter, Language, Topography, Obsolete Customs, &c., Unpublicable International Ancedotes, Autographs, &c.

This morely in literature consists of upwards of 400 original

and contributed by eminent literary men, accompanied occa
sense of the Companies o

sm, se. These articles are published monthly, price 3d. stamped, and are varied, post free, on a pre-paid subscription of 3e, per annum. London: G. Willis, Bookseller, Great Plasza, Covent-garden.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

New Edition, revised and corrected throughout; with numerous stillional Maps, and an Index of 57,000 Names. In a handsome ulme, strongly half-bound in morucco, with gilt leaves, price E. 16.

The work is in every regret accommodated to the revessorie and

I. In swik is in every respect accommodated to the present ad-line with its description in the present ad-line with the property of according, or cheepiness, the Publishers invite a companion with any work of its class.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

is utirely New Collection of Maps, drawn by W. HUGHES, Ikida, Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Ensure The Maps of Royal Quarto Size, bound in 8vo, price at the last Atlas of Modern Geography that has as yet fallen in early; is say that the say of the commend it. **

Emplish Courted of Education.

**Emplish Cour

RAFFAELLE.—"The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."—Rev. 1111. 8. Near completion, after Research and the ENGLA. 1111. 8. Near completion, after Research and the ENGLA. 1111. 8. Near completion, after Research and ENGLARY JUSTUS EMBRICING THE CROSS, by GEORGE T. DOO. P.R.S., Historical Engraver in Ordinary to the Queen. Size, 164 inches by 13 inches.

JOURNAL of the INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO
and EASTERN ASIA. By J. R. LOGAN, Esq. F.G.S.
October, 1851.
Ethnology of the Indo-Pacionicia.
Ethnology of the Indo-Pacionic Liands.
By J. R. Logan, Esq.
Coronation, &c. of the King of Siam.
Sketch of the Steam Route from Singapore to Torres Straits.

J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, Part IV. VOI. XIV.

Contents.

Duration of Life among the Clergy.

Vital Statistics of Genera.

Sanitary Statistics of the Metropolis.

Increase of Places of Worship in England and Wales.

Statistics of the North-Westen Provinces of India.

Moral and Medical Statistics of Men discharged the Madras

Service.

Service.
Statistics of the Metal Trades in the United Kingdom.
Tables of Mortality, Corn, Currency, Stocks, Shares, &c. &c. John William Parker, 445, West Strand.

TO the LADIES of the KINGDOM and those UNLEANIES OF THE RINGIUM AND THOSE OF THE BUILDER SERVING REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE SERVING REPORT OF THE SER

In Town and Country.

THE ART - JOURNAL for FEBRUARY
contains—Two Engravings on Steel, from Pistures in the
Vermon Gallery: The Stolen Bow, after W. Hilton, RA.;
Young and rise Guissyre, after G. N. Newton, RA.; as well as
an Engraving, also on Steel, from Rietzsche's Bas-Relief of The
Among the Literary Contents will be found. "The Government
Schools of Design," by R. N. Wornum; "The Sketch-Book of Leonardo da Vinci, by Dr. Knox, "The Great Masters of Art: Sir
P. P. Rubens," illustrated; Oblitary—J. M. W. Turner, RA.;
"On the Harmony of Colours, in its Application to Ladies"
Dresses, by Mrs. Merrifield; "The Sterescope," by Professor
Furniture," by Professor Heideloff, illustrated; "A Dictionary of
Terms in Art, "illustrated; "The New House of Commons," illustrated, &c. &c.
Published by G. Virtue & Co. 25, Patermoster-row.

THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES for FEBRUARY LEGUILATIONAL TIMES for FEBRUARY
L contains—Notes of a Student in Natural History—Report of
the Half-yearly Meeting of the College of Preceptors—Drawing as
The Accomplishments of Chivalry—What will Parliament do for
Education ?—Frogress of Mathematical Science—Oxford and
Cambridge—Reviews of College and School Books, &c. &c. Prec
Sixpence; stamped, Sevempence; and in Quarterly Parts, i.s. &d.
Published by C. H. Law, 131, Fleet-street, London.

Published by C. H. Law, 131, Fleet-street, London.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, beautifully fillustrated with a fine Portrait of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, and coloured Costume for FEBRUARY, price 1s.—Contents: Laura Studiesh, by Mrs. David Gellyy-Watches, by Miss White-Taking floarders, by T. S. Arthur-Spenser, by Mary Cowden Clarke-Amedicts of Mrs. Raddliffs.—Original Poems, by Mrs. Abdy, C. H. Hitchings, Calder Campbell, &c.—The New Haby, by Hannah Clay—Gossip from Paris—New Books—The Work Table, with numerous Engravings, by Alguillette—Costume, by Madame Devy, &c.

In NORTH'S MONTHLY MOAGUE price of approximately.

In NORTH'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, price 2d. appears a NEW SOCIAL and HUMOROUS NOVEL, entitled THE VAGABOND CRUSADE, by W. North, Author of 'Auti-Coningaby.' The Impostor,' The City of the Jugglers,' The Infinite Republic, Tales and Essays in Chamber's in the skyle of 'Vanity Fair.' Nos. I. and II. constain, in addition, above twenty Original Articles by Authors of eminence and celebrity. NORTH'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is, in fact, a Periodical intended to circulate chiefly amongst the educated classes. Mr. North's discovery of Perpetual Motion as applied to Navigation, is fully illustrated in Nos. I. and II. The 3rd edition of No. I. in the presse—Office, co, Snow-hill.

Booksellers.

Sold by Meisra. Piper Brothers & Co. 33, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

NEW MEXICO, &c.—REPORT of the U.S. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, viz.—

1. Report of a Recommaisance of a Route for a Road from San Antonio to El Paso, by Lieut. W. F. Smith, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

2. Report of a Recommaisance of the Country between Corpus Christia and the Military Post on the Leona, by Lieut. N. Michler.

2. Report of a Recommaisance of the Bearamento Mountains, by 4. Report of a Recommaisance of the Searamento Mountains, by 4. Report of a Recommaisance of a Route from San Antonio, via Fredericksburg, to El Paso, to bottain information in reference to a permanent Military Road from the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso, by Lieut. F. T. Bryan.

5. Report of a Recommaisance of a Route from the Upper Valley of the South Branch of Red River to the Rio Pecca, by Lieut. N. Michler.

7. Report for a Recommaisance of a Route from the Upper Valley of the South Branch of Red River to the Rio Pecca, by Lieut. N. Michler.

7. Report from Lieut.-Col. Johnson on the Condition of the Rio Colorado.

1 vol. 8vo. numerous Maps and Illustrations, on Stone and in Chromo-Lithography, 18s.

NOTES of a MILITARY RECONNAISANCE from FORT LEAVEN WORTH, in MISSOURI, to SAN DIEGO, in CALIFORNIa; including parts of the Arkansas, Del Norte English and Colorado.

1 vol. 8vo. Najas and Thustrations, on Recommaistrations, value of the PRAIRIES in or, the

COMMERCE of the PRAIRIES; or, the Journal of a Santa-Fé Trader during Eight Expeditions across the great Western Prairies, and a residence of Nine Years in Northern Mexico. By JOSIAH GREGG. 2 vols. 12mo. illustrated with Maps and Engravings, 98. cloth.

AMERICAN ALMANAC and REPOSITORY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for 1832. London: Delf & Trübner, Importers of American Books, American and Continental Literary Agency, 12, Paternoster-row.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, various editions

| In 18 vols, super-royal 8vo, with 2,000 filustrations, £10 0 0 2 1 in 48 vols, fooliseap 8vo, cloth 7 4 0 3 1 in 28 vols, fooliseap 8vo, cloth 5 0 0 4 in 5 vols, royal 8vo, cloth 5 0 0 A. & C. Black, Edinburgh; Houlston & Stoneman, London.

Published this day, price 1s. 6st.

THE DERIVATIVE SPELLING-BOOK.
By CHARLES EVIES, Author of 'The Early Educator,'
School Examiner,' &c. &c.
London: Barton & Co. &c, Holborn-hill; and all other Booksellers.

This day is published, price 12.

A LETTER to Dr. WHATELY, the Lord
A rehbishop of Dublin, on the effect which his Work, 'Elements of Logic,' has had in retarding the Progress of English
Metaphyrical Philosophy, begun, but left imperfect, in Locke's
Essay, By H. H. SHART.
Londout: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

WHEELER'S VIRGIL

One Volume 12mc roan, price 3s. 6d.

THE WORKS of VIRGIL, translated from the
Latin, according to the corrected Text of Wagner and Forbiger. By GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.B., Er-Schol. and SenClass. Mod., T.C.D., Editor of 'Pindar,' 'Virgil,' 'de.

London: William Tegs & Co. 55, Queen-street, Cheapside.

POTTER'S CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

New Edition by Crosthwaite, 13mo. antique cloth, red edges,
Price st.

A DISCOURSE of CHURCH GOVERNMENT. By the Most Rev. JOHN POTTER, D.D. The.
Eighth Edition, carefully revised and corrected, and illustrated with additional Kotes and Authorities, by the Rev. JOHN CLARK COSTHWAITE, M.A.

London: William Tegr & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

MANONALL'S QUESTIONS, BY GUY AND WRIGHT.

With an Historical Frontispiece and Engravings.

A New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, Jun., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Author of the 'Juvenilo Letter-Wrier,' &o. 17m., oran, price 4c. 6d.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANE OUSQUESTIONS for the Use of Young People, with a Selection of British and General Biography, 4c., by H. MANGNALL Adapted for the Use of Schools, by the Rev. G. N. WHIGHT. A. See Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Edition, corrected to the Present Time, by JOSEPH GUY, New Editarions and many the Production and many the Production of the Production and the Production of New Engravings.
London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

E HORR SESHOEL
A CHARM against WITCHCRAFT.
By E. G. FLIGHT.
Illustrated by G. ORUIKSHANK,
Engraved by J. TROMPSON.
Bogue, 86, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.

New edition, in 12mo. price 6a bound in cloth,
TUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY; with
Short Biographical Sketches, and Notes Explanatory and
Critical. Intended as a Text-Book for the higher Classes in
Schools, and as an introduction to the Study of English Literature.
By JOSEPH PAYNE.

SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN.

Ninth Edition. Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURES
DELIVERED by the PROPESSORS, at the OPENING
of NEW COLLEGE, LONDON, tegether with the INAUGURAL
ADDRESS of the PRINCIPAL, the few, JOHN HARRIS, D.D.
TERMING, THE PROPESSOR OF THE PROPE

This day is published, price 12s.

A TREATISE on the HIGHER PLANE Sections: By the Rev. GEORGE SALMON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin. Dublin: Hodge & Smith, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University. London: Whittaker & Co. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS.

Price 2a cd. sewed; 2a cloth boards.

LIFE and WORKS of BURNS—VOLUME III.

Edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS. To be completed in
Four Volumes. In this work, the life of the property of the price of the pric

Price 6d. in paper cover,

CHAMBERS'S POCKET MISCELLANY:
forming a Literary Companion for the Railway, the Ference, or the Busin.

BUSH.

VOLUME 11.

To be continued in Monthly Volumes.

Price 2s. cloth boards,
L'LEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR. Edited
by Drs. SCHMITZ and ZUMPT.—Forming one of the
Volumes of the Latin Section of Chambers's Educational,
COURSE.

Price 1s. 3d. cloth boards,

ATIN EXERCISES: a Companion to the ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR. Edited by Drs. SUHMITZ
and ZUMP?.—Forming one of the Volumes of the LATIN SECTION
of CRAMMER'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

W. & B. Chambers, Edinburgh; W. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, London; D. N. Chambers, Glasgow; J. M'Glashan, Dublin; and sold by all Booksellers.

Office.
This Assure who is the reimmer for specific speci

TE porate

Econ than to are div

£1 1

An £8

Pros. The

TH

28, Ner

Solicite

UN

B Physic

The profession of an am three-four great ad appropriate, a had on till-three of comment liber or comment liber of comment lib

Arriv

PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. By JAKLIIAM ENTARY COMPANION.

OHARLES R. DOD, Esse, Author of 'The Peerage,' &
The New Edition is thoroughly revised, and includes the Twenty
nine New Members, with all the other recent changes.

Boyal 38no. morocoo gilt, price 4a. 6d.

Whittaker & Co. Are Maris-lana.

Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

In 18mo. Sixth Edition, much improved, price 98.

THE BEST METHODS of IMPROVING

HEALTH and INVIGORATING LIFE, by regulating the
Disk and Regima; embracing all the most approved Principles
of Health and Longevity, and exhibiting the remarkable power of
proper Food, Wine, Air, Exercise, Water, &c. in the Cure of obstinate Chronic Diseases, as well as in promoting Health. With
Cases. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Member of the Royal College
of Surgeons of England.

"Men of all habits will derive information from it, calculated the
increase their conflort and extend their days." — Asison, Tonge Co.

Queen-street, Cheapside; and Hatehards, Piecadilly. Togg Co.
Queen-street, Cheapside; and Hatehards, Piecadilly.

2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, with a copious Collection of Prescriptions, &c. &c.

"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity,"

London Weekly Review.

"To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

Policies efforted with this Society after Missummer, 1850, and remaining in force at each Septemnial period of division, will PAR-TIOIPATE IN FOUR-FIFTHS of the Net Profits of the Society accruing after Midsummer, 1850, in proportion to their contributionate theorem profits, and according to the conditions contained in The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young tives are lower than in many other old-established offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums. HENRY LIDDERDALE, Accusary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY; established by Act of Parliament in 1894.—

8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London; Hancower-street, Edinburgh; 13, 8t. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin.

LONDON BOARD.

Deputy-Chairman-	Charles Downes, Esq.
H. Blair Ava. ne, Esq.	J. G. Henriques, Esq.
E. L. Boyd, Esq. Resident.	F. Chas. Maitland, Es
Charles B. Curtis, Esq.	William Railton, Esq
William Fairlie, Esq.	F. H. Thomson, Esq.
TO Handanes Per	Whomas Whomby Pag

The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	to Poli	Sum added Sum added to Policy in 1841.		39	Sum payable at Death.			
£5,000	13 yrs. 10 mths.	£683 6	8	£787		0	£6,470		8
1,000	1 year	100 0			10	0	5,112	10	0
\$1,000 1,000	7 years		••	157	10	0	1,157	10	0
500	19 years	50 0	0	78	15	0	628 545	15	0
500	1 year	1::	**	11	5	0	511	5	0

* ELLEVILE. At the commencement of the year 1811, person aged thirty rook six a Policy For 1904, the annual may near for which is 381 in 864; in 1847 he had paid in premiums 1984. In 864, but the profits being 28 per cent per annum on the sum insured (which is 381 10s, per annum for each 1,094) he had 1971, 198, added to the Policy, almost as much as the premiums paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the In-surance is for Life. Every information will be afforded on appli-gation to the Resident Director, at the Office, S, Waterloo-place,

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSUR-THE GENERAL LIFE and PIRE ANSURE

ANCE COMPANY, Established 1337. Empowered by
scial Acts of Parliament.
63, King William-street, London; and 21, 8t. David-street,
Edinburgh.
Capital, One Million.

Livre	
George Bousfield, Esq.	Charles Hindley, Esq. M.P.
Thomas Challis, Esq. & Ald.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob G. Cope, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq. Edward Wilson, Esq.
Secretary-Thom	as Price, L. L. D.
Actuary-David	Oughton, Esq.
Annual Premiums for the Assu	rance of £100, payable at death.

£1 16 3 £2 1 5 £3 7 8 £3 15 7 £3 6 0 The following are amo ongst the distinctive features of the Com

The following are amongst the distinctive restures of the vourlary of the feedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exsupplies the feedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exsupplies the feedom of the feedom o

being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide,

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide,

6. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide,

8. THE USE STATES AND SECURITY OF THE SECU

CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL LIFE

CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
liead at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Society's
Unface, on the lat day of January, 1892.
In secondance with the provisions of the Deed of Constitution, the Biscordance with the provisions of the Deed of Constitution, the Biscordance with the provisions of the Deed of Constitution, the Biscordance with the provisions of the Deed of Constitution, the Biscordance with the purpose of laying before the Proprietors and the Assured the result of an investigation, affords, like such preceding one, abundant grounds of congratulation as to the past and the result of this, the fifth investigation, affords, like each preceding one, abundant grounds of congratulation as to the past and of hope for the future. This will be evident by a consideration of The Income of the Society, for the year ending June 30, 1814, £136, 100; being an increase since the last Quinquential Division of £19, 200 per annum.

In January, 1817, the surplus divided was £184,500.

The total January 1817, the surplus divided was £184,500.

The total January 1817 the surplus divided was £84,500.

The total Limbilities up to the same date.

(83,112 4 1

683,119 4 1

e above amount of £90,000.

This sum of £131,125 will be added to the Policies,

This sum of £131,125 will be added to the Policies, and be payable at the death of the respective parties, and will form an addition, varying with the different ages, from 24; to 35 per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years. In estimating the amount of liabilities, it is important to observe that each Policy has been valued separately: that there has been on encroachment on, or anticipation of, future profits: and that a mode of valuation has been adopted, whereby a larger sum than is usual with most other offices has been tasked and with most other offices has been tasked on a claims as may arise. This will appear by the following examples:

Sums set aside as the value of a Policy for £1000.	By Offices valuing by the North- ampton Three per Cent. Table.	By the Mode adopted by this Office.	Difference in favour of this Office at future Divisions.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Effected at the Age of 40, }	152 3 7	158 8 5	6 4-10		
Effected at the Age of 50,	197 17 3	215 2 0	17 4 9		
Effected at the Age of 60, after 10 years	282 7 5	326 3 0	49 15 7		

The Proprietors and the Assured are aware that hitherto the Profits at each Division could only be appropriated in the propor-tions of one-sixth to the Proprietors, and three sixths to the Assured, while the remaining two-sixths were thrown back into the general assets of the Society, and formed an ever accumulating Reserve

ence has been, that the Reserve Fund, which at the

Seven years, in Ju	ne1831	was only	£5,000
Had increased in			6,500
**	1841		29,500
And in June	1846	99	51,500
And in June	1001	. 99	80,000

The continual increase of this Fund has up to this time operated to the disadvantage of the Assured, and has tended materially to thinninish the amount of the Bonus, which would have been appropriated to them had the whole Frofits been distributed at scanning the property of the proper

quinquennial period. In order to obtain powers to alter the mode of Division, and for other purposes, the Directors, with the consent of the Proprietors, applied for and obtained an Act of Parliament in 1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

1800.

18

Seale .— a branch of business which Mutual Offices do not usually undertake.

When the provisions of the Act came into operation on the lat of the provision of the Act came into operation on the lat of the provision of the Act came into operation on the lat of the provision of the Act came into operation on the lat of the provision of the provi

The New Prospectus can now be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

Q. H. PINCKARD Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

50, HSGENT-STREET;
CITY BRANCH: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Beablished 1800.
Policy Holder Capital, 2, 1108,518.

Annual Income., £180,400. Bourses Bealard, 2743,600.

Claims paid since the catabilishment of the Office, £4,600,440.

President.
The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

The Rev. James Sherman, Chairman,
Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq. Deputy-Chairman,
Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq. Deputy-Chairman,
William Jud. Esq.
George Daore, Esq.
William Jud. Esq.
Sir Richard D. King, Bart.
The Hon. Arthur Kinnalrd
Thomas Maupham, Esq.
A. Assancont, Esq.
William John William
Level Shone, Esq.
William John William
Level Shone, Esq.
William John William
Level Shone, Esq.
Level Shopped Divestor.

cian-John Maclean, M.D. F.S.S., 29, Upper Monta Montague same

NINETEEN TWENTIETHS OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Examples of the Extinction of Premiums by the Sur

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Original Premium.	Bounses added subse- quently, to be further insuressed annually.
1806	£2500	£79 10 10 Extinguished	£1999 \$ 0
1811	1000	33 19 2 ditto	\$81 17 8
1818	1000	34 16 10 ditto	114 18 10

Policy	Date.	Sum	Bonuses	Total with Additions,
No.		Insured.	added.	to be further increased
591	1807	£900	£983 13 1	£1882 19 1
1174	1810	1200	1160 5 6	2300 8 6
3392	1820	5000	3588 17 8	8558 17 8

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon applica-tion to the Agents of the Office, in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, at the City Branch, and at the head Office, No. 50, Regent-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES ON OR BEFORE 18T MARCH.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 16th Viet. cap. 25, is an Institution pseuliarly adapted to afford provisions for families. It is a purely Mutual Assurance Society. The whole preits are allocated every Teners Years amongst Folicies of more than five years' duration. No part is, as in the case of a Proprietary Company, diverted from those who are Assured and paid away to Shareholders; and the additions which have already been made to Policies afford the clearest evidence of the property of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its Member 15.

PROFITS ADDED TO POLICIES Since the Society was instituted in 1831, these additions have been at the rate of Two Pounds per cent, per annum, not cally on the suma Assured, but also on all the additions accountialed from time to time, so that the Bonus of Two Pounds per cent declared time to time, so that the Bonus of Two Pounds per cent declared the sum of the sums originally assured by the earlier Policies.

The total additions to Policies made at and preceding is March 1850, amounted to Four Huxpard And First Thorsas Six Huxpard AND Sixt-sive Pourse.

The Additions of Bonuses may, in the option of the Assured, be the sum of the sums, be the sum of the sum of the sums, but the sum of the sum

** Medical Referees paid by the Society.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard street,

Chairman—Thomson Hankey, Jun. Esq. Deputy-Chairman—Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart vater is. Farquhar, Bart.
Stewart Marjoribank, Ess.
John Martin, Ess. M.P.
Rowland Mitchell, Ess.
James Morris, Ess.
Henry Norman, Ess.
Henry Norman, Ess.
John Thornton, Ess.
James Tulloch, Ess.
Henry Vigne, Ess. Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
John Harr Dyke, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.
John G. Hubbard, Esq.
John Labouchere, Esq.
John Labouchere, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.
George John, Esq.

A. W. Robarts, Esq.

Auditors.

Beary Syker Thermien, Esp.

Beary Syker Thermien, Esp.

Beary Syker Thermien, Esp.

Liff E DePA RYMENT.—Under the provisions of an del de of the Profits, with Quinquenniol Division, or a Low Rau of remission, without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be allowed to June, 188, with the auditor of the Profits and the profits and the profits of the Profits and the profits and the profits and the profits of Profits and the profits and t

reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound halfs as weald enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular ramiums, may have their Lives insured at Earn Premiums. LOAN'S granted on life policies to earn premiums such as the policies that have been effected a sufficient for their vision of their vision

. 7,'52

FICE LDINGS

g. Esq. one, Esq. in William or.

ITS ARE

s added subs t, to be furth sed annually

d upon applica-ni towns of the nead Office, No.

AR'S ENTRY, THE HEAD'S AGENCIES

LIFE

ct. cap. 25, visions for fami-he whole profits es of more than if a Proprietary and paid away to dy been made to fity of the Justi-mbers.

additions have um, not only on cumulated from ser cent. declared ounds Fourteen nally assured by

ceding 1st March THOUSAND SIX f the Assured, he death ; ment ; or, ture Premiums. 500,000 130,000

636,000 e had, free, on ap-reet, City. COOK, Agen. ID LIFE Lombard

har, Bart.
bribants, Esq. M.P.
chell, Esq.
b. Esq.
cap. Esq.
cap.

Thornton, Ess.
Smith, Ess.
R.S.
sions of an Asi d
Insurers Thornton
a Love Rate of Fre

a Love Mate of the in June, 1808, when busisted at least one e in the Profit. e by this Company, s from One-Hely to d the total Bosson ed 770,000. as required for the and the sorthern we been materially

n such sound halfs
at the Tabular Froa Premiuma.
ent of their value,
it a sufficient sinces

8.

MICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

MICABLE: LIFE PASES OF RANCE Anne, AD. 1766;—
Office, 50. Plecisirely Lesidon.
This Society Lives of the Control of the Contro

LIFE ASSURANCE FOR ALL CLASSES. THE AGUNDANUE FOR ALL CLASSES.

THE ENGLISH WIDOWS FUND and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, (moor porated by tirtue of the Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 vice. cap. 110.)

CHIEF OFFICE, 57, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

President.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Bight Honourable the EARL OF CARLISLE. Chairman. EDWARD ESDAILE, Esq.

Recommical Rates of Premium, and lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office in which sol per cent of the Profit are divided amongst the Assured. Policies indisputable.

TABLE No. 1.—Without Participation.

_	90		1	2	30		L		40		1		50		1		60	
\$1	11	10	T	3	0	8	1	2	15	0	1	4	1	0	1	6	0	10
		TA	BI	E !	No.	Q-	-W	ith e o	Pa	rtic	ipa	tion	in	Pr	ofi th	s.		
_	20		1		30		1		40		1		50		1		60	
£1	14	8	1	2	4	4	1	3	19	9	1	4	8	0	1	6	11	1
£1		8 uiti	es s	ran	ted	by	thi	s A	19	_	ion	for	eve	о	100	6	unk	-
£1		8 uiti	es g	ran	4 ted	by 5		is A		_		for	eve	ery	100	6	unk 70	-

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office, r. Piert-street, London.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Resident Director.

The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents bringing Business to the Office.

THE METROPOLITAN and PROVINCIAL REFERSIONARY and LIFE INTEREST COMPANY, 25, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. (Provisionally Registered.)

Prancis Pigott, Esq. M.P., Reading, William Henry Vanderstegen, Esq. M.A. J.P., Oxon. Edward Masterman, Esq., London.

William Henry Vanderstegen, Esq. M.A. J.P., Oxon. Edward Masterman, Esq., London.

Frederick Barlow, Esq.
William T. Bennett, Esq.
Kenp Berry, Esq.
Charles (ax, Esq.
Charles

INIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1834. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, I King William-street, London. For the Assurance of Livas at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Milliary and Naval Services.

Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. Chairman,
John Slowart, Esq. Deputy-Chairman,
Lien-Gen, S. D. St. Armstrong, Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Lien-Gen, S. R. Armstrong, Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
John Baghaw, Esq. M.P.
Augustan Scanquet, Esq.
John Baghaw, Esq. M.P.
Augustan Scanquet, Esq.
Charic Dashwood Bruce, 2842.
Hilliam Silburn, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.
William Milburn, Esq.
William Mobbery, Esq.
William Mo

spreyman their presention of prone to the distribution of prone find a fiduring table will show the result of the last division of find the should be shown that the first property of the fiduring table with the first property of the first pro

when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Annual Premium for the current Year,
***	On or before 14th May. 1846.	1,000	£19 6 8 24 8 4 31 10 0 42 15 0	#10 12 8 13 8 7 17 6 6 23 10 8 36 12 5
abelde &	AND DESCRIPTION !	M. COMPLET L.	n & Co. Co. eckie & Co. IJAH IMI	alcutta; Messrs. Bombay. PEY, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND and PERPETUAL INVESTMENTS.

Shares 1004, with Profits. Terms 75 or 124 years; Subscription
20s. or 10s. a month. Subscriptions withdrawn at any time with
4 per cent. compound interest. Money to be had for one to fifteen
years upon approved security. A Prospectas forwarded upon the
receipt of a penny stamp. Agents Wanted.

J. E. THESIDDER, Secretary.

JOHN MORTLOCK'S CHINA and EARTH-ENWARE BUSINESS is CARRIED ON in OXFORD-STREET only. The premises are the most extensive in London, and contain an ample assortment of every description of goods of the first manufactures. A great variety of Dinner Services at Four Guiness each.—250, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

CHANDELIERS for GAS or CANDLES. HAN DELILERS for GAS of CAN MALES.—
Gas. at its present price, is the most economical light fer private dwellings, and glass its safest and best conductor, admitting of neither deposit nor corresion. GLASS GHANDELLERS for Gas may be seen, in every waterly of form and grada-like the second of the

SAFETY for STREET DOORS CHUBBS PATENT LATCHES, with very small and neak keys, are per feetly eafe from the attempts of picklocks and false keys. They are very strong, not liable to get out of order, and the price so low as to place them within the reach of all classes. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds plate, books, &c. from fire and thieves. C. Chubb & Son. 76, 88 Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 146, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

ket-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

LKINGTON and CO.,
PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO PLATE,
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c.
Beg respectfully to call attention to their Disabilishments,
45, MOGRGATE-STREET; LONDON;
And Manufactory, New HALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
At either of which places they have always an extensive stock of
their own productions.
The Patentees feel the necessity of informing the public, that
articles sold as 'Electro-plated by Elkington & Co. process, "differ
no guarantee first." E. & Co. medra norms.
Fations of the state of t

RELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MAT-

TRELOARS COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, Door-mats, Mattresses, and Brushes, gained a Prize
Medal at the Great Exhibition. At the Warehouse, 42, Ludgatehill, purchasers will find an assortment of these articles uncqualled for variety and excellence, at the most moderate priceaTRELOAR, Manufactorer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALUGGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contisting
Designs and Prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads, and shot their priced List of Bedting. They have likewise,
BEDSTEADS, both in wood and iron, which they have just
imported.

BEDSTEADS, both in wood and irols, when they mare just imported. & SON, Redstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court-road.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.

T. COX SAVORY & CO.S Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by new may be sent post free if applied for by new may be sent outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by new may be sent outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by new may be sent outlines, and sent and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks. The and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks. The XS AVORY & Co., 47, Cornhill tseven doors from Gracchurch street), hondon.

DUNN'S fine ARGAND LAMP OIL, 4s. 6d. DUNN'S fine ARGAND LAMP OIL, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—This very superior oil, so largely patronized and recommended by the nobility and gentry, is sequally applicable for the Argand, Solar, French Fountain, and every description of patent oil lamps. Its characteristics are the strength and brilliancy of light, without smoke or smell, extreme purity, sat is will not corrode the most delicate lamp, greatere.onomy in the alowness of consumption compared with other oils, and not chilling with the cold. Half a gallon or upwards delivered free seven miles. Sold only genuine by JOHN BUNN & CO., Oil Merchanta. 26. Cannon only genuine by JOHN DUNN & CO., Oil Merchanta. 26. Cannon in the cold of the cold of

DUNN'S PORCELAIN WAX CANDLES,
Ha per dozen lb.—Among the various candles introduced
to public notice, these are acknowledged to be one of the most
superior articles ever manufactured, and have been universally
admired. They give a brilliant light, are as transparent as wax, do
not require sunifina, free from smell, and have the most perfect
life, did, per dozen lb., are much admired, being delicately white,
brilliantly illuminating, exceedingly hard, requiring no muffine,
and are altogether very superior candles. Dunn's best Composite
Candles, 82 add per dozen lb.: these are very excellent candles, and
are infinisely superior to those candles usually sold as "composite," are hard white, require no muffing, and barry with a silvery
flame. All these candles are packed for the country in boxes conDUNN & CO., Wax Chandlers, &c., 20, Cannon-street, City. Delivered free seven miles.

METCALFE & CO.'S NEW PATTERN
TOOTH BRUSH S PENETRATING HARB BRUSHES.
—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching
throughly into the divisions of the teeth, and is famous for
the hairs not coming loose, is. An improved Oleskes Brush,
incapable of injuring the finest cap. Penetrating Harb Brushes,
with the durable unbleached sunsian bristles. Flesh Brush,
of improved graduated and powerful Triction.

West Brushes,
of improved graduated and powerful Triction.

By means of direct importations, Metcalfe & Co. are enabled to
secure to their sustemers the luxury of senuine Suryma Spongs.
Only at METCALFE, BINGLEY & Co.'s Sole Establishment,
130 a, Oxford-street, one-door from Holles-street.
Caution.—Beware of the words" From Metcalfe's" adopted by
some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH POWDER, 28. per box.

DENT'S PATENT WATCHES and CLOCKS.

—E.J. DENT'begs leave to inform the Public that, in additionable extensive Stock of Chremometers, Watches, and Clocks, he has been been proposed the Exhibition of 1858. E. J. DENT therefore solicits an inspection of his STOCK, amongst which "is the SMALLEST WATCH in the world," that stirated so much curiosity and admiration whilst at the Exhibition—Ladies gold watches, Squiness; gentlements, 19 guiness; youther silver watches, and Clockmaker by appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, 6, Strand Gate 53, 28, Cockspursatroes, and 34, Royal Exchange clock-lower areas.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA. an excellent Remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, for Assamid Aperient it is admirably adapted for Females and Children.—DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensing Chemista, 178, New Bond-street, General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts.)

CLOSE of HOLIDAYS.—Now that the season of annual retivity is terminated, and the respective bearding-schools about to be reinstated by the busy throug of youthful as no object of great solicitude with friends and reliatives. It is that Kowlands Magness Oil, for accelerating the growth and fur improving and boautifying the hair; Rowlands Magness, for fair proving the skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous erup-review of the control o

THE NURSERY and the SCHOOL.—The ear of the Hair in young Children is, by inexperienced Mothers and Nurses, too little regarded. No mistake can be more injurious than the supposition that neglect in this particular can injurious than the supposition that neglect in this particular can injurious than the supposition that neglect in the particular can liaid in the nursery; and the anjority of the line flowing ringlet, or bald heads of after years, are traceable to this early period—OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, long celebrated for its goolal and nivigorating qualities in promoting and restoring the tender years of childhood; and so nursery or so that the property of the control of the without it, is, 64, 62, and 11s per bottle; no other prices. Ask for Oldridge's Haim, and never be persuaded to use any other article as a substituted.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, by thousands to be the only preparation that can be relied upon for the restoration of the hair in baldness from any cause, preventing the hair falling off, swiengthening weak hair, and checking greyness, and for the production of whiskers, mustaching, early seemed, and wifelied to the production of whiskers, mustaching, early seemed, and wifelient for three months use; will be seen postage free on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Laverpool-street, King's cross, London—Testimonial: Dr. Thomson says,—It is a beautiful preparation, and the only one I can recommend.

Dr. Thomson any.—It is a beautiful preparation, and the only not ican recommend."

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, &c.—DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.

THE REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, the only notice of the only unitual, pleasants, and effectual remedy evision under dice, purging, inconvenience, or expanse, as it was to times its cost billious complaints, however deeply route, intending the only indicated in the only indicate

North Communication of the Co., 188, Piccadilly, pur-london seemts—Fortnum, Mason & Co., 188, Piccadilly, pur-reyors to Her Majesty the Queen: Hedges & Butler, 188, Regent-street; and through all respectable grocers; chemists, and medi-cine venders. In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and the Communication of the Co., 187, New Bond-street, London.

A NOTHER CURE of 15 YEARS' ASTHMA by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFFRS.
"Gerden-place, Chectham-hill-Gentlemen.—For the last 15 years my wife has been sflicted with severe asthma, and during shartful relief. Since the has taken strong than the last 15 years my wife has been siliced with severe asthma, and during shartful relief. Since the has taken, two boxes of the Wafers her cough has left her, and her bresthing is now as free as she could wish. T. Herwoon.

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, cought, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S TERMALE WAFERS, the best medicine for females. They have a pleasant taste.

for femiales. They have a pleavant taste.

TOLLOWAY'S PILLS have Cured a PALPITATION of the HEART and SHORTNESS of
BREATH-J. Word, of the ist European Bengal under the
heart, great difficulty of breathing, a diseased liver, and an overflow of blood to the chest to such a decree that he vomited considerable quantities. His case was viewed as hopeless, having
haffied the skill of several eminent medical men, who save him upas past all human aid. White tingering in this condition he was
advised to try Holloway's Pills, and solely by their use has
beind by all winders of medicine; and at Professor Holloway's
establishment, 344, Strand, London.

TO DIE OF THE PRINT CLIN

20,

A SOAN A STEEL STATE OF THE STA

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WRITINGS AND LIFE,

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT,

Including 'The Lord of the Isles,' and a variety of other Copyright Poetry, contained in no other Pocket Edition. With a Life of Scott, and Illustrations on Wood and Steel. Feap. 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, 5s.; morocco, elegant, 10s.; or crown 8vo. with additional Engravings, 6s.; morocco, elegant, 10s. 6d.

"A brilliant volume without, and a rich one within -rich both in poetry and engravings."-Church and State Gazette.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER (HISTORY OF SCOTLAND).

By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

3 vols. fcap. Svo. with Six Illustrations after Turner, and nearly Fifty Engravings on Wood, handsomely bound in cloth, 12s.; extra, gilt edges, 15s.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

As contained in 'The Tales of a Grandfather,' fcap. 8vo. with Frontispiece and Vignette after Turner, and upwards of Fifty Engravings on Wood, handsomely bound in cloth, 4s.; extra gilt edges, 5s.

CHEAP EDITION OF SCOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOPEON.

In 1 vol. royal 8vo. cloth, 10s., or with Twenty Engravings from TURNER, and others, 15s.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Including the HISTORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, by SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

The Same in 5 vols, with Ten Engravings from Turner, and others, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1l.

CHEAP EDITION OF THE LIFE OF SCOTT.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Four Engravings, cloth, 10s. 6d.

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

By J. G. LOCKHART, Esq.

*** This Edition contains much new and interesting matter relative to Sir Walter Scott's family.

WAVERLEY NOVELS, CHEAPEST EDITION.

A COMPLETE SET may now be had FOR FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS;

And the Novels separately, at prices varying from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

VARIOUS OTHER EDITIONS,

In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. with Eight Engravings from Turner, cloth, 10s. 6d.

THE MINSTRELSY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER,

WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT'S INTRODUCTIONS, NOTES, AND ADDITIONS.

. Many of the Ancient Border Melodies, set to Music, will be found in this Edition.

In crown 8vo. with Two Engravings after Turner, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.; or, handsomely bound in extra cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

BEAUTIES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A SELECTION from his WRITINGS and LIFE, comprising Historical, Descriptive, and Moral Pieces, and Lyrical and Miscellaneous Poetry.

THREE VOLUMES IN ONE, with Thirty-six Illustrations, cloth, gilt edges, 7s.; or, SEPARATE Volumes, cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

READINGS FOR THE YOUNG,

Selected from the Works of SIR WALTER SCOTT, containing-

1. TALES OF CHIVALRY AND THE OLDEN TIME. 2. HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC NARRATIVES.

2. HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC NARRATIVES.

3. SCOTTISH SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

4. The very cream of Scott's Works—his landscapes, his scenes, his dialogues, his reflections, and his feelings, (from the journals of his later years,) is packed up in three as pretty little volumes as need be."—Spectator.

ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh; HOULSTON & STONEMAN, London.

Printed by James Holmes, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, printer, at his office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county, said published by Jone Francis, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Published, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders—Agents: for Bootnamp, Measurs, Bull & Bradtate, Edinburgh;—for Inkland, Mr. John Bobertaton, Dublin—Saturday, February 7, 1852.